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Near East/South Asia Report



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CAUSES OF STUDENT UPRISINGS EXAMINED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Nov 86 pp 19-20

[Article by Azraj 'Umar: "Accusing Fingers Point to Followers of the Ayatollahs and Others"]

[Text] Algerian political life last week was marked by a university and high school student rebellion in Constantine, a major city in the Algerian east. Informed sources reported that a student uprising began on the 8th of November and ended on the 10th following intervention by national security forces to settle the issue.

These student movements did not stop at demands for administrative and social reform, but were interspersed with violence and vandalism that included the party district headquarters, the Algerian News Agency, and a number of economic institutions and public utilities. This is in addition to the burning of some cars parked on the streets of Constantine and the looting of stores and shops.

False Rumor

According to the French LE MONDE newspaper, these disturbances did not emerge from a vacuum. They are a more visible and violent continuation of student movements the Algerian capital and the city of (Setif) have been witnessing for the last several weeks. An analysis of Algerian mass media reports, of the government's communiques, and of the speech of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid indicates that the primary source of trouble is not the students, but rather the instigations of the underground political currents led by the "radical fundamentalist and leftist" currents. Algerian authorities and mass media denied that the source of the disturbances was a rumor about the inclusion of two new subjects to the high school examinations for 1987, political science and religion, on grounds that the government had not introduced anything new in this field. The Algerian president's tone was clear. In his speech before the "conservative" governors' meeting, he expressed the need for vigilance in dealing with attempts aimed at "damaging Algeria's reputation" and strongly criticized the current that hides behind religion and the one that hides behind Marxist ideology to cast doubt on the ruling authority's credibility which, he believes, "represents a continuation of the spirit of the 1954 November Revolution."

More Than One Fact

A close examination of the Algerian president's speech, the government's communique, and the TV, radio, and press reports confirms the existence of real problems facing students, including a lack of educational systems and structures, a shortage of qualified teachers, a dearth of books and reference works, inadequate scholarships, and a drop in the standard of living, represented in part by growing unemployment among graduates, the specter that arouses fear in their midst.

Measures adopted by the government to deal with these disturbances went beyond criticisms via the official mass media to arrests and jail sentences of 2 to 8 years. Fifty arrests were made.

First of all, recent student movements in Algeria are not new or sudden. They are one link in a chain of riots and rebellions that have erupted in recent years in Algerian universities, the Universities of Tizi Ouzou in the Berber area and Algiers in the capital.

The Tizi Ouzou incidents are always interpreted as the outcome of instigations by the Berber current that advocates the introduction of the Berber alphabet and language to the educational system and to the mass media in addition to the study of Berber culture and ancient Algerian history. Student unrest at the University of Algiers is explained in terms of ideology, culture, and language that brings the Muslim Brotherhood, the Berbers, the Socialist Vanguard, and the Francophones together on a collision course among themselves at times and with the ruling power at other times.

In every case, events end in arrests and trial of the troublemakers in the state security court that hears Algerian political opposition cases.

To understand the recent disturbances, we must go back to the background that produced this situation in order to come out with an accurate and realistic evaluation.

From the "Boumedienne" Era

It can be said that the late president Houari Boumedienne's regime, in the wake of the "agricultural revolution" and the formation of student volunteer teams to educate farmers in their "socialist" villages and cooperatives, was the beginning of a "university politic" and the introduction of hypothetical "ideology" among the students to apply in national life in cooperation with elements that believe in the government, the party, and the socialist line as drawn by the late leader, Boumedienne. During this time in particular, disagreements emerged between the "socialist current" and the "Brotherhood" current at the University of Algiers over the role of female university students and the nationalization of land owned by the national bourgeoisie. The leftist student current believed in the participation of female students and women in general in agricultural development alongside men and in the nationalization and distribution of land to farmers, while the Brotherhood's position rejected the leftist's perception of the woman's role, including

female high school and college students, and viewed nationalization with much circumspection and dissatisfaction and doubted its validity as a means of developing agriculture and farming in contemporary Algeria. This stance ultimately bore out the Brotherhood's argument of setting up a bureaucratic structure as an intermediary between farmer and consumer, for the latter has played a negative historical role that has distorted the socialist option and its application in Algeria in the post independence era. Another element that contributed to the climate of student unrest is the adoption of the policy of building provincial collegiate institutes. It is true that bringing campuses closer to the students is a positive move, but the idea of dedicating a university to the Berber area and another to the Arab area and so on has intensified the regional and provincial spirit, paving the way for isolationist practices. Perhaps the new attempts to redivide loyalties are a useful tactic for bridging the gap and intensifying relationships and intermingling among the Algerian people, albeit that such a division is not a substitute for a radical reexamination of the idea of setting up provincial collegiate institutes on the grounds that the university is the seat of ideological currents and concepts. This situation has persisted for a long time, encouraged by the absence of an organized party with a clear ideology, even to the point of debates and ratifying the national charter which recently contained the same differences, even though it tried to freeze them by creating an accomodative ideological composition that guarantees each current its own space to realize its own self interests.

Contradictions Between Two Currents

To overcome this deficiency, the political leadership, after Chadli Bendjedid assumed power, tried to rectify the situation by preparing a cultural policy, youth and family dossiers, the media law, and the national language report which were sent to the party base for debate. These differences were mirrored during the debates in perception and practice, but the majority of public opinion called for revolutionary education, deeper socialist gains, the liberation of the media from negative censorship, and the writing of national history from the angle that Algeria is an integral part of the Islamic Arab civilization although it has its own special character that enriches the coveted Arab unity. This process culminated in a review of the national charter and a party convention for its ratification. During discussions of the dossiers and the charter, contradictory currents at universities, in the media, and in government establishments emerged, some calling for the Africanization of Algeria or for closer ties to Europe than the East in view of geographic and industrial development factors, and other calling for ties with the Islamic world as an alternative to its ties to Arabism on grounds that Algeria's Arabism stems from Islam and not vice versa. There were those who adhered to Algeria's Arabism and Islamic Arab civilization. All these tendencies have their representatives and supporters at universities. Hence, the call to write the history of the 1 November 1954 revolution was employed by the radical isolationist Berber tendency as proof that Algeria has a special entity that has been subjected to many invasions, including the Islamic Arab invasion, in an effort to persuade the people to pull Algeria out of the Arab ranks while linking it to the industrialized West, considered by that current as the savior from "backwardness and primitiveness." As for the Brotherhood current, it debated matters from the angle that contemporary

Algeria's Islam is almost defective, and therefore calls for the indirect application of Khomeyni's practices and his ayatollahs' thoughts, out of its belief that the formula advocated by Khomeyni's ayatollahs can certainly save Algeria and bring it back to its senses. Thus, we find this current backed by the Khomeyni regime with Algeria failing to take notice and adopt a decisive stance toward the Iranian regime. Witness the example of Algerian poet Muhammad Mustafa al-Ghumari who has written a complete collection of poems inspired by Khomeyni's thoughts and dedicated to Khomeyni. As a result, this poet received an invitation from the Khomeyni ayatollahs' regime to visit Iran, which he did. This poet was a student at the Fine Arts College of the University of Algiers where he later became a professor. He is an active member of the Brotherhood current which is becoming very active throughout the country, and in the city of Constantine particularly, where it is printing a series of Islamic books at the "Ba'th Printing and Publishing House" to propagate Brotherhood thoughts and currents.

Student unrest in this sense did not emerge from a vacuum. It is the by-product of a reality in which contradictory concepts--including the public sector, the private sector, the bourgeoisie, the poor social classes, the Arab language, the French language, and other concepts put forth with a view to deferring, or at least placing or softening, the socio-linguistic struggle--coexist.

Contradictions Between Two Currents

The state of austerity in which Algeria has been living for years, as well as the decline of farming and agriculture, the low returns of heavy industry, the high cost of living, lower oil and gas prices, and the restrictions on foreign tourism as well as the severe shortage of home appliances and other luxury items and the growing housing crisis, ultimately led to this student unrest that reflects rebellion against negative social conditions. The strange thing is that whenever youth welfare committees and political structures have been created, student reactions have been negative. Perhaps the crux of the problem is that the Higher Youth Council in the ruling party's central committee or the Organization of the National Federation of Algerian Youth, have not gone past the logic of bureaucratic thinking owing to the fact that their responsible elements lack cultural fortitude, ideological choice, and mature experience. These factors have created a gap between the youth, including high school and university students, and those political mentors.

Student Exploiters

These negative aspects, however, are not the only cause of unrest in Constantine. Reliable official sources have confirmed to AL-DUSTUR that the fingers of the Muslim Brotherhood, the followers of former Algerian president Ahmed Ben Bella, who is associated with the reactionary Iranian regime and some anti-regime tendencies, supported and nurtured the student uprising in an attempt to topple the Chadli Bendjedid regime, taking advantage of the student's administrative and social problems, the protracted inexorable austerity, the high cost of living, the worsening housing crisis, inadequate means of communication, the absence of free informational forums to express their daily problems, brought about by rapid development and the lack of good

planning and the political motto's contradiction with practice, thus undermining confidence and substituting strikes and violent disturbances for responsible democratic dialogue which is the only guarantee for passing the stage of wrangling over and struggling for power to the stage of creative diversified mass action for a country free of jails and military solutions.

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COMMENT ON DECADE OF MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 18 Dec 86 pp 22-24

[Article by Mustafa Bakri: "Ten Years of Multiparty System: Negative Points, Positive Points"]

[Text] Ten years have passed since the multiparty system in Egypt was put into practice. During these 10 years, this experience has grown and developed. This does not mean, however, that it has been perfected and has rid itself of its negative aspects. Everyone has his own reservations and perceptions regarding this experience, government, and opposition alike. Hence the question: What about the past experience and future expectations?

Dr Yusuf Wali: Slander and Sensationalism Must Cease

Dr Yusuf Wali, secretary general of the National Democratic Party [NDP], says about the negative and positive points of the 10 years experience:

"To be sure, a long time will pass before we are able to get a full assessment of the current democratic formula. Ten years of such a profound, extensive, and intricate experience is not a long time. On the other hand, it is not fair for me to pass judgment on this experience for this privilege belongs to the people who observe and pursue and give their vote of confidence to those they deem serious and loyal and withhold it from those who deviate from their goals and aspirations." Dr Wali added: "I would like to add that, inasmuch as our work as political parties is oriented toward the realization of our country's real interests, we guarantee for ourselves democracy, stability, and development. We live in a climate conducive to the realization of this end. Its most important elements are the firm establishment of the principles of honesty, integrity, and supremacy of the law and the president's firm belief in democracy as one of the aspirations of the Egyptian people, hence his eagerness to continue the march, to grace himself with patience and forbearance, and to disclose fully to all the people, whatever their party affiliation may be, the intricacies of national action domestically and abroad. Therefore, continuation in the sense of the experience's development and maturity stems from important positive indications. Moreover, witness the unified positions of all Egyptian parties in confronting threats against the country's security, positions clearly manifested during the Central Security incidents and the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian plane.

"Another positive indication is the departure of delegations from various Egyptian parties on the same flight to Khartum to congratulate the brothers in Sudan on the convocation of their National Assembly, and the ensuing meetings that occurred among these delegations, thus allowing them to share their viewpoints on national issues, as happened during several joint meetings of party representatives held at NDP headquarters to discuss the subsidy issue and the resulting points of agreement that will form the basis of any decision made thereon.

"As I said at the outset, the standard of our success is our commitment to serve the people. Conversely, our alienation from the people's real issues is a negative factor. In this respect, we have the matter of settling old accounts with some people who did their duty toward their country and have since departed this world. We also find contrived and overstated issues that have come to sad ends and the vile language used in certain party newspapers."

Dr Yusuf Wali concluded his talk about the experience by saying: "Perhaps I am confident that everyone's patriotism, which has never been in question or doubt, will push the march forward to its desired end with the effective participation of all citizens, particularly the young people on whose shoulders falls the responsibility of shaping the nation's future."

Yasin Siraj-al-Din: True Democracy Began Under Mubarak

About the multiparty practice within the People's Assembly throughout the past period, Yasin Siraj-al-Din, member of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Wafd general committee in Cairo, says: "In my opinion, the multiparty experience began in actuality when Husni Mubarak assumed the presidency and later when the Wafd joined the political scene. Prior to that, a multiparty system in the democratic sense did not exist due to the fact that the existing parties sprang from one source. When the Wafd came into being, it represented a true opposition. The democratic process got underway when the Wafd appeared on the scene. Since then, the democratic experience has achieved an undeniable measure of success represented in the press media in the form of a reasonable change for the better in performance. Although we still believe that the radio and TV media can stand improvement, we do not deny that the press has attained complete freedom and that the opposition is allowed to hold popular conferences during which we are free to express ourselves with no strings attached. As for the multiparty practice within parliament, I would like to point out three main things:

--The opposition is rarely consulted on how to correct the government's path.

--Frequent intervention from the podium in dialogues between the opposition and the government, intervention that could hamper the opposition's performance and fulfillment of its duties.

--The speakership inundates all deputies, opposition, and majority alike, with heaps of important and serious agreements and reports toward the end of the session, making it difficult for us to assimilate all of them. Indeed, some are handed to us while we are in our chairs and while entering the hall,

as though we are required to read, study and debate all at one time. This, in my opinion, overwhelms the deputies, be they members of the opposition or the ruling party.

"Whereas the assembly's job is to oversee and question government action, it has another job which is legislation. It is noted that during the last session, the assembly failed to enact necessary and urgent legislation to correct many of the existing conditions so as to alleviate people's suffering and to improve the lot of certain oppressed groups, such as the law governing the relationship between landlord and tenant, be it in agriculture or real estate. Moreover, a large number of items for debate on the agenda were once again adjourned because parliament did not take time to look into them. One such item was the development of the land registry office, even though the government has improved some of its centers in response to proposals I had put forth, and the debate in raising Suez Canal tariffs, a very important issue that can generate hundreds of millions in revenues for Egypt."

Ibrahim Shukri: Equal Opportunities Among Parties Required

About the government's relations with the opposition during the past multiparty experience, Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party [SLP], says:

"As we know, the multiparty system experience got underway with the announcements of the platforms as the initial stage. These platforms evolved into political parties following the 1976 elections. The experience endured within the framework of the Socialist Union's central committee, the only organization recognized by the constitution. At that time, the central committee was made up of People's Assembly members who, as a matter of course, represented the three political parties in existence at the time, in addition to labor and professional union representatives. The object was to give a push to the parties in exercising their true roles. This period was marked by efforts aimed at helping these parties grow and develop to the point of dividing the Socialist Union offices among them. Then the New Wafd Party came into being, something of significance at the time. Notwithstanding that the New Wafd Party's birth was dissociated from the notion of forming and shaping the Socialist Union, and to be in compliance with the constitution, its leader was appointed to the central committee even though he was not a member of the People's Assembly. This period was marked by the creation of a form of good relations between government agencies and opposition parties. However, when things changed and it became apparent that various practices by the parties were unacceptable to the government, the late president, Anwar al-Sadat, began imposing restrictions on the establishment of parties, hence the referendum that brought the country back to political isolation and, thereafter, the enactment of freedom restricting laws. The Wafd Party therefore disbanded and the Grouping Party [NPUG] froze its activities. It must be mentioned here that the 18 and 19 January [1977] events had in influence on al-Sadat's notion to take personal control of the pro-government party, hence his decision to call for a new party under his leadership, and the NDP was born. This decision, however, had a great impact in the political street and on the opposition parties. This move had a tremendous effect on all agencies for it deprived other parties of equal opportunities with the ruling party in the

various fields. As for the SLP which I headed, I called for and then set out with my brothers to complete its organizational structure. At that time, opposition parties viewed my call as a dubious appeal aimed at creating an opposition compatible with the goals of President al-Sadat with a view to dissolving the opposition that had been frozen or had disbanded. President al-Sadat, who knew me well and was aware of my national history, realized that I would form an opposition that would take many things into consideration before undertaking any action that might embarrass the government or disclose certain controversial positions. As far as my colleagues and I were concerned, our point of view was that all these matters could be settled according to prevailing circumstances, hence our independent course of action. Days passed and out came the Camp David Accords on which we did not take a stand, allowing each member to express his own opinion toward them, in order that we may take part in the election campaign after learning that al-Sadat was planning to dissolve the People's Assembly following approval of the CDA. Indeed, the assembly was dissolved and we took part in the elections, winning a respectable number of seats. In May 1980, we declared that our party was not bound by any previous approval of the CDA it may have reservedly expressed. From that point the government's attitude toward the SLP began to change and opposition became so much more confrontational as to prompt al-Sadat to say in his 5 September 1981 speech that he did not recognize the existing opposition, accusing it of many things, including treason, and threatened to abolish it. This stage represented a very low point in the relationship between the government and the opposition.

"Then the October [1981 assassination] event occurred and President Mubarak came to power. The opposition that managed to stay out of jail believed in dissociating the new president from al-Sadat's policies and in taking a new stance toward him. Therefore, we called for Mubarak's election and confirmation. President Mubarak thereafter invited the opposition party leaders to a meeting and the decision to release political prisoners was later issued. President Mubarak began according due respect to the opposition, consulting with it on several occasions. However, we were thereafter surprised to find that the rope was tightening around the opposition's neck and that it was being denied the same chance as the ruling party because, we believe, some leaders tried to evoke doubt in the president's mind about the opposition's goals and purposes. I am able to say--after all these long years of democratic practice based on multilateralism--that we have not reached the core and truth of sound democratic practice on grounds that the state of emergency is still in place, the parties law still restricts the freedom to found new parties, and we are still governed by some freedom restricting laws.

"Therefore, it is natural to have a negative public opinion toward the participation process, hence my call for equal opportunities among all parties and the elimination of restrictions inhibiting party action and mass participation. Perhaps this can be achieved in the upcoming stage."

Mustafa Kamil Murad: Only 7 Percent Participate in Parties

Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Social Liberal Party, had the following to say about the real reasons why people are shunning active membership in political parties:

"Without a doubt, the multiparty experience in Egypt has achieved remarkable success, but not enough to draw public attention and to persuade people to join these parties. It is noted that membership in all political parties put together amounts to no more than 1 million citizens at the most, or 7 percent of the 13 million voters. This number, correlated with the number of eligible voters, or people over 18 years of age, amounts to no more than 3 percent because the number of eligible voters is about 30 million. This is attributed primarily to the fact that a large portion of the population remains unconvinced of the advantage of political party affiliation. This is what we call political defection stemming from the following:

--A feeling that the parties, the opposition ones in particular, have failed to solve the chronic problems plaguing the people, most significantly high prices and the housing problem, in addition to government red tape that requires several visits to government offices to get things done. People are not concerned so much with party platforms or party conferences or newspapers as with solving their problems and making life easier.

--The mistake committed by all parties without exception, the ruling party in particular, in failing to open the channels of the national press and the radio and TV stations to opposition parties to present their various views on issues affecting the people and to propose solutions thereto so as to encourage political action among the citizenry.

--Lack of a feeling of adequate party cooperation in joint seminars or encounters between competent ministers and opposition parties, thus severely frustrating the regime's ability--government and opposition--to be responsive to the citizen's need to have their problems solved.

"These are the problems, in my opinion, for the lack of public interest in political parties."

Muhammad Sabri Mubdi: I Call for A Dialogue on the Experience

About the means to develop the multiparty experience, Muhammad Sabri Mubdi, secretary general of the Bar Association and member of the NPUG secretariat, says:

"The attempt to open the parties' file in an endeavor to pass some kind of judgment on the multiparty experience is, in my opinion, premature. For the existing parties, the fact that most of them are a little over 10 years old notwithstanding, are still in the formative stage which is natural because the establishment of a party is a historic accomplishment that requires a long time to achieve. However, this does not preclude an examination of the experience at its current stage, both from a negative as well as a positive point of view. In the interest of fairness and impartiality, we must consider a number of factors impeding equality among parties in form and substance, consistent with the common definition that a party is an expression of economic and social interests, in the forefront of which are:

--Political negativism of phenomenal proportions, as evidenced by low membership in parties in general and without exception.

--People's dependence on the executive power and its symbol, the head of state. This is a pervasive trait in Third World countries.

--The effects of economic hardship and hard life, people's preoccupation with their daily needs, the absence of regulated boundaries between party strategies, and the lack of basic contrast between platforms. This is a topic that warrants a long discussion for which there is no room here.

--The existing parties' preoccupation with settling political scores, going around in circles, and dwelling on the past. As the dean of Arab literature, Taha Husayn, put it: "They go forward while their faces are drawn backward." Hence, it is not surprising to say that all this has created the parties crisis, rendering the parties unable to effect any kind of change, however minor. This notwithstanding, political multilateralism, as represented in the existing parties, some of which border on the absurd, has some positive sides, the most salient and tangible of which is the freedom of expression in the partisan press and in political fairs held by the parties on various occasions.

"The keys to the experience's growth are in the hands of President Mubarak who, as I see it, believes in democracy as society's protector against any evil endeavors to undermine its stability and who is called upon to pave the way for his second presidential term by giving the right to all forces to establish their own parties with no strings attached and without fear or apprehension because it is the masses, not the law, that guarantees life to any party or can doom it to extinction and oblivion. I also believe that he is required to call the existing parties to a conference to discuss the national charter. Once again, I say that all this notwithstanding, the multiparty system remains an absolute necessity, regardless of its faults and negative aspects. The alternative is an open field for the fundamentalist currents. We must all devote all available efforts to setting the experience on the right track."

Ahmad al-Sabahi: The Experience Has Exuded True Opposition In the Country

About the future of the multiparty experience in Egypt, Ahmad al-Sabahi, leader of the Ummah Party, says:

--Hopes are placed on President Mubarak. Many partisan situations must be corrected and a number of freedom restricting laws are not being enforced, so why retain them? The experience of past years has clearly demonstrated that democracy is the real weapon of security in the country in confrontation with all radical and hardline currents. This fact is known to the entire population and the government alike. Therefore, the multiparty experience must be expanded in the upcoming stage to allow several other political forces to form political parties. Democracy knows no restrictions or limitations. The democratic experience throughout the past stage has been successful in that it has created a true opposition in the country represented by five

political parties. We must say, however, that the NDP still dominates in many fields. We need more media opportunities for opposition parties, in radio and TV in particular, so as to present our political and intellectual programs directly to the people."

Ahmad al-Sabahi adds that the reason the people are shunning the parties is because they are immersed in their daily worries and economic problems. Therefore, the solution to the economic problem is at the heart of the democratic experience and may contribute to the experience's growth and a higher level of mass participation.

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AIRPORTS UPGRADED TO ACCOMMODATE JUMBO JETS

Cairo AKHIR SA'AH in Arabic 3 Dec 86 p 9

[Article by Muhammad 'Abd-al-Raziq: "Head of Civil Aviation Plans to Upgrade Domestic Airports into International Fields to Accommodate Jumbo Jets"]

[Text] Air Force Major General 'Ali Zayku, head of civil aviation, says a comprehensive development plan has been prepared to upgrade domestic airports in all governorates and turn them into international fields in line with the volume of tourism in Egypt.

He said the development plan covered the most modern airport just completed at Luxor. International airports were notified that it is capable of receiving all kinds of planes as well as jumbo jets. The halls of the new airport can accommodate 600 passengers per hour.

He added that the airport has one hall for domestic flights and another for international flights. It also has all passenger services and facilities such as cafeterias, banks, travel agencies, and immigration and customs offices.

The old airport is currently being upgraded with an international passenger hall that can accommodate the passengers of two jumbo jets. It is also being equipped with luggage conveyors. Cost is pegged at 2 million pounds.

He said the airport will have a 34 meter high tower in the shape of a lotus flower. It will contain a control tower, technical and administrative offices, and necessary air traffic facilities. It will be completed some time next year at a cost of 3 million pounds.

The plane docking area will be expanded at a cost of 6 million pounds to accommodate 13 planes instead of the present 8.

The development also includes overhauling and paving runways to accept wide-body planes. This should be completed early in 1988 at a cost of 9 million pounds.

He added that upgrading Luxor airport will cost about 16 million pounds.

Engineer Mahmud Nabil Tqwfiiq, director general of buildings and installations in the civil aviation department, says that the plan to upgrade domestic airports into international ones includes Aswan airport where the old passenger terminal is being renovated to accept international traffic. Work has also been completed on an airport road, 2 kilometers wide, which will improve access to the terminal. It cost 1.5 million pounds.

The plan allocates 19.5 million pounds to build a new terminal and renovate and pave the runways at Aswan airport in anticipation of jumbo jet traffic. The building will be completed within 3 years.

He added that work will begin next January on modernizing Abu Simbul airport. The terminal, which can presently accommodate only one plane load of passengers will be enlarged to accommodate two plane loads. The runway will be lengthened in order to accept large planes. Cost is estimated at 5 million pounds.

Renovating the airport at al-Ghurdigah will cost some 35 million pounds to build a new terminal with a capacity of 300 passengers. The airport area will be enlarged to accommodate three planes. New construction will include a firehouse and a parking lot. The runways will be repaved for jumbo jet traffic and will be relighted. The craft parking area will also be enlarged. The renovation will begin early next year. When the work is completed in 3 years, al-Ghurdigah airport will be suitable for the level of tourism in the area.

Engineer Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Fattah, vice president of the central administration for airport planning, adds that the civil aviation plan to modernize domestic airports covers the airport at Sharm al-Shaykh where work is currently in progress to enlarge the main and auxiliary runways and to build a new aircraft parking area capable of accommodating four special jumbos. Sinai is recently witnessing a tourist revival.

Modernization plans also call for the construction of a control tower, a firehouse, and an electric generating station at a cost of about 10 million pounds. This will be completed next year and will be immediately followed by construction of a new terminal to turn Sharm al-Shaykh airport into an international terminal capable of receiving large planes at a cost of about 11 million pounds.

12945/9190
CSO: 4504/74

BRIEFS

FISHERY ACCORD WITH JAPAN—Rabat, 6 Dec (MAP)—As part of the fisheries accord enforced in September 1985 between Morocco and Japan, a document setting the modalities of the implementation of a project on maritime training was signed here Friday morning. The document was signed on the Moroccan side by Abdellatif Mouline, director of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation and on the Japanese side by Dr Tsueno Ayoama, rector of the Maritime Fisheries University of Shimonoseki and head of the study mission of the International Cooperation Agency of Japan. Under the project, a fisheries institute will be created in Agadir as of next January. The institute will train sailing staff of open sea fisheries and will enable the Moroccanization of the fisheries fleet cadres and staff. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 6 Dec 86] /9604

MOROCCAN-SPANISH PROTOCOL--In Rabat yesterday the secretary of state for international technical cooperation, Luis Yanez, signed a protocol agreement for technical-scientific cooperation between Morocco and Spain. The agreements encompassed by the protocol affect the agricultural, public health and professional training sectors, and also include scientific subjects such as local town-planning groups, craftwork, television, and tourism. [Text] [Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 6 Dec 86] /9604

CSO: 4500/42

POLITICAL CLIMATE RIPE FOR JANUARY UPRISINGS

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 29 Nov 86 pp 28, 29

[Article by As'ad Haidar: "From the Mzali Era to the Sfar Era; Succession, Democracy, and the Economic Crisis"]

[Text] "If you asked any Tunisian, 'Which month do you wait for with fear and caution?', he would answer you witho t hesitation, 'January,' because Tunisia has come to have a routine appointment with January, in which incidents occur and confrontations take place. The question now is whether the new appointment will pass as the others have, with some homicides, arrests, and property damage, or will it carry new surprises?" This is what a member of the opposition told us.

An Arab diplomat who has resided in Tunis for years confirmed, "It is the time of scenarios in Tunis. Every group, every party, and even every group of party goers formulates a worst case scenario. Their appraisals are based on that." The informed Arab diplomat adds, "The discussion about 'Lebanization' without factionalism or 'Sudanization,' no longer frightens anyone in Tunis. For compared to the longest succession war in the world that has lasted two decades, everything seems bearable."

The prevalence of this somewhat pessimistic view is verified by most of the officials we met. Hedi Baccouche, the elder partisan and president of the Destourian Socialist Party said, "These words about worry and fear are characteristic of the stage through which we are passing. The removal of Mohamed Mzali from the prime minister post and his exile abroad opened the doors to fierce debates. If you came at the beginning of the stage when Mzali took office as prime minister, you would hear the same fears. It is a temporary stage, then everything stops. Someday when the Tunisian citizen feels that the change is proof of vitality, not of decay, his confidence will return and the debates will be less intense."

There is much truth in what Hedi Baccouche said. But it does not negate many issues that appear to have dominated the Tunisian political stage, aside from their being unexpected or a mere repercussion of a major event like the fall of Mohamed Mzali. Whatever its cause, the ousting of Mzali came as the last shot in a dramatic escalation that has lasted several months. This escalation manifests itself in the shifting alliances and hostilities in the succession war.

This change now appears to be clear. No secrets are hidden in it nor are there any to be announced for the first time. The most significant phenomena are:

--The harsh and fierce campaign to remove the effects of Mohamed Mzali from the state at all levels. Everyone who was linked to him has been placed on the shelf or has been permanently removed. The comments about Mohamed Mzali now appear more angry. They center on the fact that Mzali was given that which was not given to any successor before him, but he was not able to utilize what he was given. He was so rushed that he angered and annoyed Bourguiba. In his haste to finalize the process of the succession he conceded more struggles than was required of him as a number two man. Here, an official who as an educated man is a friend of Mzali said, "The problem of Mr Mzali is that as prime minister he had to be responsible for the negative attitudes while giving affirmations to Bourguiba. But due to his great affection for or his desire to satisfy the Supreme Combattant, he overdid it. Therefore his removal was simple, from a popular viewpoint. Mr Mzali should have withdrawn from power the day of the bread revolt for which he was not responsible. If he had done that, then he would have temporarily fallen from power, would have been victorious with the populace, and would have become a leader for the popular opposition.

--The rising of a new "star" in the sky of the Tunisian political stage. This "shining star" is the super minister, Hedi Mabrouk. He is a super minister, as both his friends and opponents describe him, because he holds the post of foreign minister but he does not hesitate to state his views on all the issues, from economic to domestic affairs. This brilliance, though new, is not strange or unexpected. Even though Mabrouk lived in Paris for 13 years as an ambassador of his country, he had a presence in Tunis in the affairs and concerns of the people of the palace.

--Rachid Sfar is taking over the prime ministerial post. The fact that this designation is temporary rather than permanent has driven the matters toward conspicuous alliances. The most important of these is the alliance of the brilliant trio, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, Hedi Mabrouk, and Hedi Baccouche. This alliance is supported by lady of the palace Saida Sassi and Muhammad Belhussain. It appears as if Mansour Skhiri is an unseen presence because of his limited capabilities. This alliance is based on birth ties as is the case of Baccouche and Ben Ali being from Sousse, or family ties such as the role of Khalid Qallaqah, director of Ben Ali's office and Mabrouk's son-in-law. The problem of this alliance is that each member aspires to the top post. Many therefore see it as a temporary alliance.

--Mohamed Sayah, minister of Equipment and Housing and the "party son" of Bourguiba, plays the game with caution. He occasionally is content to "commit heresy" regarding this or that "star." Bourguiba Jr, who, despite his entry into the political bureau of the Destourian party, is not satisfied with the succession battle and with all that takes place inside the palace and he helps him in these efforts.

While the succession war is taking place in the palace and on its fringes, the opposition no longer exists. If many factors prevented its participation in the legislative elections, this opposition, in its various movements, suffers from a clear weakness in challenging and negotiation. The concern of the opposition leaders about this situation is well known, as is their reflection now on their inability to mold Tunisian youth as they must, and their inability to capture the movement of the Tunisian man on the street, should he rise up with what would serve their political orientation and method. A Tunisian political opposition leader comments on this, "our problem is that we are experiencing a passive resistance through the Destourian opposition, rather than an active resistance. It is therefore natural that we see the persistent weakness on the part of the opposition and the appearance of strange elements calling for armed struggle against the regime." Fadil al-Talidi, a leader of the Islamic Tendency Movement says, "Opposition to the regime has been constant since 1981. This situation of no peace and no war, must stop because the authority benefits from this situation."

One opposition leader rejects departing from the situation of no war and no peace, saying, "The demonstration that took place in protest of the American attack on Libya after which Ahmed al-Mestiri was arrested, was successful in arousing support, even though it was a limited demonstration. As the opposition, we must work to unify our ranks and continue to work according to a minimal program, and to refine our opposition tactics such as holding far reaching strikes and popular demonstrations, a series of which will bring about growth and expansion."

This perceived need to develop the political struggle stems from the awareness of the party leaders and the nonpartisan personalities of the growth of the original movement promoting violence. This movement, despite the prime minister's denial, has support among the large number of unemployed youth. Fadil Talidi of the Islamic Tendency Movement says, "We are against violence. But the policy that the Destourian party is following will result in an uprising. We are trying to prevent that. Our closeness to the groups will prevent them from committing what we see as a mistake." The state that openly disregards this direction, works by applying the policy of the stick to counter the situation. The execution of the Jihad organization leaders last summer, after their conviction for the armed attack on the security men of a bank is merely a manifestation of that. It appears that the Tunisian authorities are prepared to go far in carrying out its policy starting with the Islamic Tendency Movement, "Its writing is condemned until it demonstrates otherwise," as Prime Minister Rachid Sfar mentioned. Hence the fear and worry of the Islamic Tendency leaders of a big campaign against them. This is why Saikh Mourou, the most prominent Tunisian Islamic leader, went abroad. Likewise al-Fanoushi, the second personality in the movement, contracted his organization as much as possible.

It seems clear that Prime Minister Rachid Sfar is prepared to go far in carrying out the "policy of the stick" against the Islamic groups in order to establish his power at a time when the members of the succession group on one hand, and the officials of the international bank on the other hand, are crowding around him. Despite that, a feeling prevails in Tunis that the

beginning of the new year may witness an insurrection inside the mosques because of the conditions of the mosques on one hand, and because of the political and economic conditions on the other hand. When this student uprising takes place, the possibility that it will be supported by a labor uprising appears certain, especially because the conditions are ripe for that due to the difficult economic condition and the continuation of the crisis in the trade union sector.

On the level of the economic situation it appears that the good luck of Prime Minister Rachid Sfar has brought him the advantage, as the Tunisians repeat. While Mohamed Mzali suffered from the Tunisian economy's continued stagnation at the stage of reconstruction because of his inability to obtain the \$200 million, aid and loans have fallen on Tunis from all sides until they surpassed \$600 million. Nevertheless, Tunisian economic circles say, "These funds will revive the economy temporarily, but they will not cure it from its large ills, because recovery depends on medicine. This medicine cannot be in short term procedures, or in policies that are not deep rooted, or in plans that do not guarantee the social balance in the burdens and responsibilities on one hand, and the yields and profits on the other hand." Well known economist Dr Fakhri Quadduri said, "Tunisia must avoid falling into the vicious circle of foreign debts into which many other countries have fallen and from which they can no longer escape." These words appear critical when we realize that Tunisia's debts now approach \$4 billion.

As for the trade union sector, the process of uniting two sides, the National Tunisian Labor Union and that which is called the "Shurafa" while omitting the "legalists" from it, has drained the labor body of its proper unity. This vacuum is a result of the rules and the acknowledgement of the new union leaders of this unity not being approved, as well as the "legalists" rejection of this situation and their preserving their characteristics. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CISL) is still trying to arrive at a solution for them, especially since recognition of the new labor union has not yet been approved.

This situation contains the physical and abstract elements for the uprising. The fear of this uprising this time is not due to the possible casualties or fatalities, rather, the fear is that the tanks that have come out three times previously will not return to their barracks as in the past. The Philippine example is alive in the minds of the Tunisians. In other words, the military would come to attack a popular protest. Adding to the fear of the Tunisians is the tranquility in the discussions between Washington and Paris after the departure of the former French ambassador Eric Rouleau. It is said, "An amicable French-American agreement took place. This agreement concludes that France continues its monitoring of the internal Tunisian situation from all angles, whereas it leaves to America the right to the security-strategic followup." In response to these statements, Hedi Baccouche told us, "Our army is a Destourian army. We don't fear it. Tunis is an independent country. The agreement or conflict between Paris and Washington does not change anything in the reality of the situation."

However many the scenarios, and however complete or incomplete they seem, the real situation is concealed in the palace in Carthage, where the Grand Combattant, despite his long years, "is still the master of the game, and still believes that the Tunisian people are Destourians, and that only the Destourians will represent them."

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CSO: 4504/65

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUCING EXPATRIATE LABOR FORCE

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Nov 86 p 4

[Article: "Necessity for Women To Participate in Efforts at Growth"]

[Text] Yesterday we reviewed some of the causes and roots of the problem as was also presented in a master's degree by a researcher for the Bahrain Center for Studies. This led to raising the percentage of these laborers, in relation to the total work force. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of comprehensive planning for employment and wages.

About the employment and immigration policy, the research worker said, "This policy can be used to effect economic development and the distribution of the labor force in the various economic sectors in Bahrain."

But he said, "The ratio of non-Bahrainis among the workers has increased sharply, from 37 percent in 1971 to 58.5 percent in 1981."

The studies found that Bahrainis were concentrated in the services sector, while the non-Bahrainis are largely concentrated in the industrial sector.

The importation of labor increased in 1985, especially skilled and semi-skilled labor.

The report showed that the direction of flow has changed and has affected the structure of the labor market on two fronts. First, it has begun to change the type of labor that Bahrain needs, especially after the slowdown in building and construction, because the need for more unqualified, semi-qualified, and skilled labor has begun to decrease, and the need for importing technically skilled, professional labor is increasing.

Second, at the same time the demand for importing skilled labor is increasing, the progress of the locals in training has been limited, consequently their employment opportunities are restricted to positions that do not require skilled hands."

And the studies stated, "The Bahraini policy that the government is pursuing is hampered by the wages and salaries of the private sector and the employment policy (for the quick profit)."

In this regard the report proposed the following:

1. The planners must give emphasis to policies that are followed, in the interests of the native work force.
2. This policy must work effectively to limit the importation of immigrants for foreign labor in type and quantity.
3. Setting up an institute of education and training, on a permanent basis, so that its graduates will continually cover the changing needs of the labor market in a better fashion.
4. Since the study established that wages are not the only factor that determines the availability of local labor, there are elements of outlook and the like of social distinctions which restrict the distribution of labor among the various sectors and positions. Therefore, the planners must consider these factors in their plans.
5. The labor market appears to be mechanical. Labor market policies alone cannot deal with the structural deficiency in employment, and consequently there is a need for comprehensive development policies in this regard.
6. Also, in the interest of strengthening and cooperating in the field of employment among the Gulf States, efforts must be put forth to promote the exchange of information and statistics on matters of immigration and labor force planning in light of a comprehensive regional plan for development.

Participation of Woman

Concerning the woman's participation, the report deemed it appropriate to make several points, the most important of which are:

1. In connection with the woman's participation, it is necessary to take the trouble to encourage the working woman to participate by sharing in the increased preparation of women who join in the expansion efforts and by enabling these women to obtain the needed skills.
2. The policy makers who are hoping to encourage the employment of women must encourage the creation and furnishing of compartments for child care, as well as transportation and other assistance to the women in facing their twofold responsibilities of rearing children and working outside the home, in order to ensure that all of them are comfortable.
3. Encouraging employment of women must be done on the basis of equality of opportunity for men and women concerning advancement to various positions and training, in addition to equality in regard to conditions and circumstances of employment and especially equality in pay for equal work and value of their output of work.
4. The increased level of preparation of the labor being brought in has taken away many job opportunities from Bahraini women, and consequently the government must draw up a policy allowing Bahraini women who complete their training to replace foreign labor.

5. In order to increase employment of the Bahraini work force a policy must be formed that is aimed at creating more temporary job opportunities for working women.

The Choice of Technology

The report talked about the uses of technology. It said, "The growth in employment in Bahrain will depend in part on the priorities established in the development plans of the various sectors of economic activity. It will also depend more on technical choices for improving the level of these sectors. And from the study we noted that, in spite of the fact that Bahrain has given high priority to manufacturing in recent years, industrial development has not let to great gains in employment nor to bringing about changes in the functional structure.

The remarkable profusion of sources of capital as well as the shortage of labor have made the question of the choice of advanced technology to be used a necessary and vital matter. Consequently, a decision must be made on the technological choices within a well-prepared development strategy.

Regarding the basic industries, efforts must be made to develop continuity and integration with the other industries. Also, it is necessary to discover the extent to which it is possible to develop the native technological means that will improve the economic and social conditions of Bahrain. Regarding the training assistance, coexistence of the various forms of technology must be embraced.

The researcher says, "During a symposium held in Beirut in 1975 on labor and planning in the Arab States, a proposal was made to create a regional center that would be responsible for introducing and sponsoring suitable technological methods, for developing them, and for forwarding any information for publication among the Arab States.

Functional Planning

Regarding employment and planning of the labor force, the researcher said, "Increased, dynamic cooperation between ministries will lead to strengthening the domestic system responsible for functional planning as well as to some degree of harmony during this period. But these efforts may be affected and turned away from their aim if there is discord between the educational and employment policies."

"It seems clear that labor problems in Bahrain are the result of a shortage of local labor, and with great numbers of new workers coming and and staying, and with the shortage of skilled and expert workers for the industrial sector, and because Bahrain has placed the industrial sector as the cornerstone of future development, there is a perception by the government, to some extent caused by this shortage, of growth in the industrial sector. This explains the importance of the study of education and training for dealing with the lack of balance between the number of local workers and those brought in."

And lastly the researcher sets down several points as final recommendations in this area. He said:

1. There is a need for reevaluating the development strategy being used as a measure, not only of success in accomplishing high averages in national income, but also in bringing about a balance in development of the various sectors, such as this appraisal, so as to get back to the priority of the sectors in development, i.e., emphasis on the industrial or services sector. It is likewise necessary to include in this a study of the minor micro-economic policies and that which may hinder the functional expansion.
2. There is a need to develop the quality of the information and the statistics available on labor, from the standpoint of both quantity and quality, especially in the private sector.
3. The public sector has become the principal employer of local labor. This makes it necessary to employ the best of labor in the public sector and to have an advanced level of coordination between the public and private sectors.
4. Thus far a comprehensive survey is being made of employment in Bahrain. Therefore the administrators in the ministries are unable to prepare a comprehensive employment strategy. This explains some of the conflicts in the policies that are presently being carried out. Therefore the solution may be found in planning for the labor force in Bahrain.
5. Functional planning and the national labor force requirements must be studied very carefully for a comprehensive socio-economic strategy for development.
6. In regard to long range planning connected with pay, it was recently determined that it was necessary to create a committee that would include experts qualified in the fields of economics, demographics (the study of population statistics with regard to births, deaths, health, marriage, and so on), the labor force, and schooling to study and recommend ways and means of dealing with the issues of wages and economic development in Bahrain."

The first section of the study, or the report, gave a preface on the Bahraini economy in which it concentrated on the period from 1973 to 1983, because of its importance regarding the rise in oil prices and the various economic growth averages and the state's attentiveness toward diversifying sources of income.

In the second section it presented the study and analyzed the labor force in the Arab Gulf States, the government policies pertaining to this, and the effect of education on the size and type of remuneration in the force.

The third section analyzed the issue of wages in Bahrain with regard to inadequacy in promoting the local labor force and the lack of balance in the Bahraini labor market.

The fourth section contained a discussion and analysis of the nature of and

reasons for bringing foreign labor into Bahrain and the social and political effects of this. It also contained an analysis of the labor forces in the various economic sectors. And lastly it suggested some policies and solutions that could bring about better use of the Bahraini labor force.

The fifth section concentrated on discussing and analyzing the role of the Bahraini woman and the reasons for her decreased participation in the labor force.

12496/12859

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AIR FORCE TRAINING CAMP VISITED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 4 Dec 86 p 6

[Article by Qasim Nakah Nazzal: "In the Air Force Units: The Fighting Men Train In Various Arts of Arms"]

[Text] Talking about military training inspires confidence in the spirit, strength and ability, because it creates interaction among fighting men and makes them a fighting force which continues to rise up to confront the covetous enemies. AL-THAWRAH was present in a training unit belonging to the air force and air defense, and there met with the supervisors of training methods and learned about the life the fighting men are leading and the various other activities they engage in.

Fighting man 'Isa, the commander of a training unit, spoke, saying, "Military training is to be considered a basic, important element for the fighting man, since the command of the party and the revolution, headed by the president and commander, staff general Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, has provided all training needs so that the fighting men may absorb all the details of training in terms of control, patience, order, increased physical fitness, proficiency in the use of weapons and the mastery of their technical characteristics. This has an extreme effect in developing our abilities and powers and makes us more prepared to sacrifice, deny ourselves, exert and make efforts to preserve our precious land and the gains of our triumphant revolution which our leading party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, unleashed. Through training, I have sensed that there is a large number of fighting men whose military ability is increasing and whose high combat spirit is increasing so that it can continue to rise. Our enemies have not and will not realize any of their evil intentions."

Providing Training Requirements

The fighting man Faris, commander of a unit, also spoke to us, saying, "We have prepared all training requirements, since military training has great importance in the life of the fighting man in terms of breaking down and assembling rifles and methods of military interaction. They also attend lectures with control and military commitment, as well as morning exercises. We have honored a number of fighting men who have stood out in the training. On

this occasion, we renew the pledge to the president and commander, may God preserve him, to be soldiers loyal to the defense of our land and water. Our victorious Iraq today is more able than any time in the past to protect its land, preserve its sovereignty and strengthen the achievements of its giant revolution."

The fighting man Mahdi, commander of a unit, pointed out that military training has made the fighting men a great force prepared and ready to receive the honor of participating in the struggles of glorious defense of the people, the nation, the homeland and principles.

On an extended tour which included the training contingents, we met with a number of fighting men who were training on the training fields and learning the various arts of combat.

The Arts of Combat and Tactics

The fighting man Mujbil said, "Military training has afforded the fighting men an opportunity to learn the arts of combat and military tactics. In my capacity as a teacher, I consider that the training curriculum has made the fighting men a model of military control and training, so that they may thereby constitute an additional force fighting for the defense of truth and the nation. On this occasion, we pledge the command to exert, sacrifice ourselves and hold our lives in disdain so that our perseverant Iraq may remain victorious, however long the period of the war may take, and however the swindlers may scheme in their swaggering and their empty arrogance."

Raising Physical Fitness

The fighting man Adham concurred with him, saying, "I find that my training has great importance in numerous areas, among them raising the physical fitness of the fighting men, which contributes to endurance, patience and the acquisition of military skills and expertise with a high spirit. On this occasion, we greet our bold falcons as they direct painful blows at the lowly and ignorant."

The fighting man Hashim said, "Military training has made us into competent fighting men who are able to take part in the struggle we are waging against the criminal Iranian enemy. In addition, it is proof of the fighting men's readiness to respond to the directives of the command of the party and the revolution and to work in accordance with the statement of the president and commander, Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, 'The training unit and its forms are a distinctive condition for increasing fighting ability and deciding the struggle.'"

The fighting man Ra'uf, in the course of his discussion of the results the fighting men had obtained in the training units, spoke by saying, "The fighting men have gained broad military experience in an area of combat and military tactics, and they now are most prepared to take part in the struggle and thwart all thoughtless attempts the criminal enemy embarks on, whose fate will be grievous defeat, destruction and failure."

WOMEN'S TRAINING CAMP VISITED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 1 Oct 86 p 6

[Article: "500 Women Volunteers Awaiting Their Turns To Enter Training Centers"]

[Excerpt] AL-THAWRAH visited the al-Sha'lah women's camp where more than 500 women volunteers were awaiting their turn to enter the training centers. Here in al-Sha'lah division, 110 women volunteers are trained in the use of rifles, pistols, and hand grenades for both defensive and offensive purposes. The women also take courses in first aid. The period of training lasts for 1 month. In interviews with several volunteers, Samirah, Salimah, Sa'diyah, and Khawlah all indicated that they were pleased with their training as part of the People's Army Formations and were ready to carry out any duty assigned to them. Despite the fact that our just war has entered its seventh year, our morale is increasing and deepening day by day. The best indication of that is the number of Iraqi women volunteering for training in the use of weapons. This demonstrates the determination of all Iraqis, in their unique and distinguished new state, to continue on the road to victory until the end. However, this road, the road to victory and the destruction of the wretched aggressors, is our only road no matter how great the sacrifices or how long the war.

Some women volunteers have participated more than once in the weapons training courses. For example, fighter Rubab Karim is participating for the fourth time. She says with complete confidence that she stands at constant readiness to sacrifice for the cause of glorious Iraq. She took part in training in 1977, volunteered again in 1978 in the course entitled the 8 February Course, volunteered a third time in 1981 in the course organized for the Teachers Center in al-Kharkh, and is now in training for the fourth time in al-Sha'lah camp.

Volunteer Khawlah, who is participating in training for the second time, said: "Training in weapons is necessary for every Iraqi man and woman, especially since we are undertaking the risk of a long war imposed upon us by the malevolent enemies who intend to occupy our land, conquer our people, and terrorize our illustrious free women. Training also brings us closer to the climate of battle which all of our sons and brothers experience."

8591/12851

CSO: 4404/39

VARIOUS WARTIME DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN AL-TA'MIM GOVERNORATE

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 4 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Muhammad Husayn al-Daghistani: "During the Years of Our Sacred War: The Construction of 252 Educational, Health and Housing Projects in Al-Ta'mim"]

[Text] The local administration agencies in al-Ta'mim Governorate have made an effective contribution to the process of development and the construction of civilization by carrying out a group of development and service projects, uplifting the levels of quantitative and qualitative performance of manpower, machinery and equipment and participating seriously and effectively in the social and cultural resurgence in the governorate.

The local administration in the governorate, as Mr Muhammad 'Uthman al-Kubaysi, assistant governor of al-Ta'mim, told AL-THAWRAH, is working on the basis of major points of concentration which are aimed at using the material and human resources available to carry out the productive plans and various projects, being concerned with the feasible, complete use of time in accordance with the stipulated time ceiling for projects, as well as working seriously and unremittingly to stimulate productive factories and service facilities in the light of calculations of the economic feasibility of the use of the profits realized in the process of constant development and the provision of the best services to the citizens in making reality of the goals of the revolution and its leading party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, to provide the requirements of a free, dignified life for our fighting people.

The deputy governor reviewed the projects carried out in the past years and said, "In spite of the war of aggression the Zionist Khomeyni clique has imposed on our forbearing people, 252 various projects have been carried out in the governorate by the local administration, apportioned among many areas. In the context of education, 178 projects have been carried out, consisting of 63 primary, intermediate and secondary schools, 61 additional classrooms, a hall for school activity, eight boarding sections, 20 kindergartens, with a wing for a garden, five wings with 18 classrooms, five language laboratory halls, two industrial workshops, two industrial arts departments, five eating halls and five library halls.

In the context of housing, six projects have been carried out including a housing complex and 1,806 residential buildings. Meanwhile, 10 health

projects have been carried out, including an integrated dentistry clinic and eight health centers alongside the expansion of the Kirkuk hospital, as well as 26 sports and youth projects consisting of nine centers for clubs and youth, a sports field, a scientific care center, 10 science halls, four athletic activity halls and a project to develop the local administration swimming pool.

The local administration agencies in the governorate have also completed buildings for nine various departments, the Kirkuk firefighting center and bachelors' residential apartments in al-Huwayjah, construction of a mass organization headquarters and 20 rooms for National Federation of Students and Youth of Iraq, al-Ta'mim branch, headquarters in the schools.

The assistant governor continued his discussion of the development plan projects the local administration has carried out in the governorate in the course of this year, saying that the work of building a government department and carrying out 12 projects including the construction of two secondary schools and four intermediate schools of 18 classrooms each and six elementary schools with 12 classrooms has been completed, that work on six schools has been carried out in the al-Nasir, al-Qadisiyah and al-Wusta sections in the city of Kirkuk and that instruction has started there now that the general department of education has prepared the teaching facilities for it and the remaining schools in the same sections are on the verge of being built.

He pointed out that the production shops have completed carrying out their stipulated plans and realizing the good profits invested to develop them and offer the best of services to the citizens. The carpentry shop is one of the distinctive ones in the country. It has managed to provide school accessories in the form of counters and blackboards and has carried out the activities of furnishing a number of nurseries in five governorates, as well as furnishing a number of governorate departments, while the local administration department shop has carried out the activities of straightening, grading and paving a number of areas in the city and effectively contributing its equipment to campaigns to develop the governorate, since the workers in it have been honored a number of times.

The department of passenger transport has also taken the initiative of expanding its operating routes in the governorate and organizing the activities of transporting people belonging to a number of departments at reasonable, suitable fares which it receives as payment from them while the department of nurseries and parks has helped organize successful flower exhibits, sell seedlings, develop parks and participate in campaigns to beautify the city on national and domestic occasions. Attention has also been given to public libraries in view of the cultural and civilized role they play in the society. A new public library will be opened soon in Dibs District alongside the public library in Kirkuk and al-Huwayjah district.

The assistant governor of al-Ta'mim concluded his conversation by saying, "The current stage requires that we all rise to the level of the responsibilities cast upon our shoulders, increase sincere efforts to deepen the course of our dear country's civilized development and construction and make

unremitting continuous effort to strengthen our victory over the forces of aggression and Iranian deceit, so that our Iraq may remain triumphant, strong and lofty in the time of our historic, unique leader, the president and fighting man Saddam Husayn.

11887

CSO: 4404/136

INFRASTRUCTURE IN IRBIL DESCRIBED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 4 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Najdah 'Abd-al-Majid]

[Text] Radiant images and brilliant beauty adorn all areas of the smiling city of Irbil, which is overflowing with joy, goodness, and giving by virtue of the glorious revolution of 17-30 July and the watchful attention of President and Commander Saddam Husayn. All details of life have become vibrant with bountiful giving and creative effort for the sake of the new Iraqi man. Wherever you go throughout the city of Irbil, you see the change and development that have been produced by the revolution in all economic, social, cultural, and health fields. You also see a total resurgence, a brilliant life, a stability, and a sense of tranquillity filled with love for the leader. This love, which embodies all forms of loyalty and recognition, has taken root in people's hearts to be transformed into an effective force in the building of society and the mounting resurgence of the governorate.

You will recall Irbil's situation before the revolution, when it was a neglected and backward city with no connection to the modern world. It was submerged in extreme backwardness in all the different aspects of life. The developed area of the city did not extend beyond a few kilometers. The city lacked the most basic elements of a happy life. Before the revolution, there was no integrated organization and the masses suffered greatly from a lack of education, health, and agricultural services as well as in all aspects of life.

However, after the dawn of the revolution, everything in the governorate changed toward a positive situation, radiance, and great development.

To indicate the extent of this development, Ibrahim Zankanah, governor of Irbil, said: "Under the care of President Saddam Husayn, the governorate of Irbil is experiencing a major history-making phase characterized by steadfastness, creativity, and sacrifice. This phase leaves behind all the aspects of backwardness and decline that were experienced before the revolution."

Education

On this basis, we can consider the most important indicators of the development of the governorate under the revolution through the details of the work of certain organizations.

In the field of education, there are now 35 kindergartens whereas there were no kindergartens before the revolution. The number of elementary schools has increased to 828, and there are now 121 secondary schools and 10 vocational education schools. Rays of light have pierced the gloom of illiteracy and the widespread ignorance. Some 138,439 citizens have been freed from illiteracy through application of the law which instituted a comprehensive national campaign for the elimination of illiteracy.

Health Services

In the field of health services, the governorate formerly lacked an integrated hospital for treatment of the citizens. However, the governorate now possesses several hospitals distributed throughout the districts and subdistricts. These hospitals offer model health services to the citizens. Several large health projects have been completed, including the 400-bed Saddam Educational Hospital; the 260-bed Obstetrics and Children's Hospital; the Children's Hospital; the (al-Himyat) Hospital; hospitals in the districts and subdistricts of al-Sadiq, Shaqlawah, Kuysanjaq, and Makhmur; and health centers in Salah-al-Din, Taq Taq, al-Kawir, Kandinadah, Qumashitah, Harir, Khalifan, and 'Aynkawah. In addition, branch health centers have been constructed in many villages.

Municipal Service Projects

The governor also touched on the extent of development of municipal services: "Large projects have been implemented in this area through a number of service projects. These include paving and laying stones for a large number of streets, constructing a large number of modern markets and an artisans market, and designating 15,000 residential lots which have been distributed among the citizens."

Industrial Projects

Factories have been erected to provide many work opportunities for the citizens of the governorate. One of the most prominent features of industrial development in the governorate is the establishment of several industrial and production installations within the governorate, including the National General Tobacco Factory, in connection with which a cigarette factory was established in Irbil, and the General Woolen Textile Plant. The selection of this huge textile project for Irbil came as one of dozens of huge projects and organizations aimed at advancing this area to the level sought for it by the revolution and its leading party as part of the development of the economic situation. Another project is the Northern General Poultry Plant, which has been established to achieve food security for the citizens by providing table eggs and broilers. The production capacity of the plant last year was 680 million table eggs.

Telephone Services

With regard to postal and telephone services, he said: "Two integrated projects for the telephone network have been implemented in the governorate center with the installation of a 4,000-line automatic exchange and the expansion of this exchange to 10,000 telephone lines. In contrast, before the glorious revolution of 17-30 July, the governorate center had manual exchanges with a total capacity of only 700 lines.

"In the agricultural field, the area of land acquired in accordance with the agricultural reclamation law totals 1,189,181 dunums. This land is under the administration of the General Organization for Agriculture and Agricultural Reclamation. The area of land distributed in accordance with the agricultural reclamation laws totals 664,069 dunums distributed to 41,313 farming families. Some 149,537 dunums are under contract. More than 751,200 dunums are farmed in wheat in the governorate each year, and more than 516,731 dunums are farmed in barley. An irrigation project based on spray irrigation has been completed in the Irbil Plain area to increase the total irrigated-land area and provide irrigation water."

8591/12851

CSO: 4404/39

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION PROJECTS DESCRIBED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Oct 86 p 37

[Text] The transportation and communication sector in Iraq has achieved substantial development in all fields despite the circumstances of the war, which the Iranian regime refuses to bring to an end.

Among the larger accomplishments, the railway has been extended to a number of projects. Some of these projects have been completed and were built according to the most up-to-date transportation specifications in the world. The remainder are on the verge of completion and will accommodate the projected increases in transportation operations and shipping in the industrial installations.

The General Railway Organization has contracted to buy 82 diesel electric locomotives with a top speed of 120 km per hour, in addition to 54 diesel electric locomotives received in 1984 and 27 modern 1,100-horsepower locomotives currently in use on the railway and in goods assembly yards. The organization has also received 1,300 special railroad cars for transporting goods, while contracts have been signed for the purchase of 4,700 additional specialized railroad cars, most of which have been received. The remaining cars are expected to arrive soon. Plans have been prepared for a project to build 2,500 km of railway up to the latest international specifications. Work has also begun on a project to lay a 112-km circular line around the city of Baghdad to eliminate intersections between the railway and automobile roads inside the city. The completion of development of the current railway networks is anticipated so that these networks can help increase the transport capacities on the Baghdad-Mawsil line by bringing the number of locomotives up to 26 per day in both directions. In addition, the number of locomotives running on the Baghdad-Basrah line will be increased to 36 per day in both directions.

In addition, the General Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Organization has added 108 modern exchanges to increase the number of different exchanges in all governorates to 2,730. The organization has also installed more than 561,000 telephone lines out of a total of 1 million lines which are scheduled for installation in all areas of the country.

In the area of the national and international interconnection of phone lines, modern exchanges with a capacity of 11,000 lines have been installed, with 1,000 of these lines dedicated to international communications. In addition, communications among cities have been developed through the addition of the national microwave system and the trunk cable. The 120-line microwave project between Iraq and Jordan has been completed as the first phase in a plan to provide telephone, telegraph, and telex services and exchange television programs between the two sister countries. The second phase of the project will include 9,670 telephone, telegraph, and telex channels.

For the first time, Iraq has begun providing first-class rapid mail service. This mail service, which has been put into effect between Iraq and Qatar, provides for the delivery of letters and packages within 24 hours to and from Iraq via any Iraqi, Arab, or international aircraft. In addition, the final touches are being put on bilateral agreements with the UAE, Egypt, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia to establish this mail service, which has been used by 42 countries to date.

Overland transport has developed significantly in Iraq. During the war years, the General Goods Transport Organization has moved millions of tons of goods both inside and outside the country by means of 2,990 trucks. The General Passenger Transport Organization owns 430 buses which connect Baghdad with the governorates. These buses are distributed among 24 lines.

In the area of cooperation with the Arab countries in the transport sector, the joint Jordanian-Iraqi Overland Transport Company has carried millions of tons of goods to and from Iraq via its trucks. The number of big trucks owned by the company has increased from 750 to 950 during the war period.

Civil aviation has achieved a quantum leap forward since the implementation of the development programs in this field. Navigation systems have been improved throughout the country, as have landing systems and lighting in the Saddam International Airport. Weather observation by radar has been introduced for the first time in aviation services.

The fleet of Iraqi Airlines has developed from 6 aircraft in 1968 to 14 modern Boeing aircraft currently. Airline flights have been rescheduled, and some flights have been merged into single flights. New routes have been established as required by the actual movement of passengers. Meanwhile, an Iraqi team has succeeded in increasing the freight capacity of one "jumbo" passenger plane from 40 tons to 100 tons without using any foreign expertise. This job was accomplished in a record time of 5 days rather than in 20 days.

8591/12851

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PROGRESS ON MAJOR BAGHDAD SEWAGE PROJECTS REVIEWED

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 4 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Faryal Jasim: "The Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafah Sewer Projects Are Being Carried out And Will Be Operating Next Year"]

[Text] The projects the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction is carrying out are numerous and extensive. They have included all the governorates of the country.

Alongside housing projects, roads and bridges, it is carrying out an extensive system of water and sewer projects through the General Water and Sewer Projects Contracting Company.

These include two sewer projects, the first in al-Karkh and the second on the al-Rusafah side.

AL-THAWRAH visited the two projects and learned about the volume of work carried out in these two projects and the efforts the company is exerting in order to build them by their specified dates. In order to learn about more of the contents and benefits of the two projects, AL-THAWRAH met with the project managers. Mr Majid Ahmad Hasan, director of the third al-Rustamiyah sewer expansion project in al-Rusafah, said:

"This vital project includes two main pumping stations, other secondary pumping stations, eight aerating basins, four primary aerating basins and 12 sedimentation basins which can be increased to 16 in the future.

Contents of the Project

"The project includes a total of 16 final settlement basins, 12 fermentation basins, two chlorine basins, 14 drying basins, a building for chlorine, four buildings for diverters, an operating building, six sand sedimentation basins, a ground-level water tank, a final sewer and a reserve sewer."

He added that the volumes of concrete used in this project range from 180,000 to 190,000 cubic meters and it is being constructed directly by Iraqi personnel. The rate of work on this project now comes to 92 percent.

This project also includes a building for operators, an elevated water tank, sewer systems and canals to link up all project facilities.

The Saving of Large Sums

He added, "We have changed the specifications of some materials which were included in the construction of the project and have modified some of the plans of the project as well. This has led to savings of 5 million dinars out of the original sum allocated to the construction of this great project.

"It is hoped that the project will be completed and put in operation next year."

The lady engineer Riya accompanied us on our tour of the project. She expressed her happiness and contentment at performing her duty in carrying out the projects which will serve our forbearing people.

The Al-Karkh Sewer Project

The manager of the al-Karkh sewer project, Mr Mun'im Salih al-Saba', said, "This project consists of four stages to serve 1.2 million people. Each stage consists of a sand sedimentation facility, four initial sedimentation basins, a diagnosis basin, a common pump station, a large aeration basin, six final sedimentation basins, four fermentation basins, three drying basins and a final discharge pump station.

Modern Pouring Methods

"In pouring the fermentation basins, we have used the sliding form method, since this is considered a modern, rapid method for carrying out the work stages, as the time to pour each basin, in accordance with this method, takes 3 days, while it takes a month by the traditional method.

"This project will be completed at the end of next year."

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CSO: 4404/136

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE--Minister of Transport and Communications 'Abd-al-Jabbar 'Abd-al-Rahim held discussions with Governor of Dahuk Namiq Raqib al-Surji concerning the means of improving the services offered by the ministry's offices in the governorate. The meeting between the two men was attended by the secretary of the party's Dahuk branch leadership along with several of the heads of the organizations and offices belonging to the ministry in the governorate. During the meeting it was decided to add 6,000 telephone lines to the Dahuk automatic exchange, to install a 1,000-line automatic exchange in the district of Samil, and to expand the Zakhu automatic exchange with new telephone lines to cover the needs of the new residential neighborhoods. The minister of transport and communications inspected several of the ministry's offices and organizations in the subdistrict of Ibrahim al-Khalil and observed their operations. [Text] [Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 1 Oct 86 p 4] 8591/12851

NEW SERVICES IN KURDISTAN--Minister of Local Government 'Adnan Da'ud Salman held discussions with Irbil Governor Ibrahim Zankanah concerning the level of services offered by the organizations and offices of the ministry in the governorate and the means of improving these services. The meeting was also attended by the secretary of the leadership of the Irbil branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The minister of local government stressed the necessity of applying all possible energies and efforts to complete the projects being implemented by the offices belonging to the ministry by their established deadlines in order to support the process of cultural and developmental progress that our country is experiencing in several areas and to provide better services to the citizens. At the beginning of the meeting, the governor reviewed the stages of work of the projects being implemented by the offices of local government and means of expediting their progress more satisfactorily. In other activities, the minister of local government met with Mr Sirwan 'Abdallah al-Jaff, head of the administrative council of the Kurdistan self-government area. The two men discussed the service projects that have been completed in the Kurdistan self-government area and the stages of completion of the projects that are now being implemented in the area. During the meeting, which was held in the office of the administrative council and attended by a number of officials, the minister reaffirmed the commitment of the leadership of the party and the revolution, led by the activist President Saddam Husayn, to providing the requirements that will enable the self-government organizations to expand their resources and elevate their role in serving the masses of the area. [Text] [Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 3 Oct 86 p 4] 8591/12851

JERUSALEM MAYOR, TEDDY KOLLEK, PROFILED

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Oct 86 (Weekend Supplement) pp 10, 12-13

[Article by Ya'el Paz Melamed: "Teddy"]

[Text] "I don't have to do anything; I only have to be on time and I am already late." A day with Teddy Kollek; the man attached to the city that was reattached. Between touring the traditional trash dump and the new boardwalk are the city's rabbis and philanthropists. He started on this career only to restore some of Ben Gurion's lost glory. Twenty years later Teddy is Jerusalem, for better or for worse.

Teddy is not a pleasant person. He doesn't have the time to be. He is always in a rush, impatient, shouting at those around him. He bursts forth like a volcano in a desperate race with time. His heavy schedule permits no deviations no matter how slight. And if there is a deviation he makes plain his dissatisfaction in no uncertain terms. When Golani soldiers pass through the streets of Jerusalem in their race from Dan to Eilat, one of his aides sitting in the car beside him says: "You have to greet them." Teddy responds in an annoyed tone: "I don't have to do anything; I only have to be on time and I am already late."

He is man of contrasts, very impulsive but also very contemplative. Everything, absolutely everything, has but one purpose--Jerusalem: the love of his life, the joy of his heart, the essence of his faith. Everyone around him understands that, which helps them put up with the many difficult moments involved in their contact with this rare individual.

A true story: one day around noon Teddy went to a meeting with people from the United Jewish Appeal. On the small plaza alongside the municipal building his eye caught sight of a soda can strown on the grass. He began to clean up the plaza. A tourist passed by, looked at the diligent "sanitation worker" and thought he recognized him. He looked him up and down and decided to ask to be sure. "Yes, I am Teddy Kollek," the mayor answered. The tourist saw that he had someone he could talk to and decided to direct this "sanitation minister's" attention to some other places in Jerusalem where he had seen trash thrown out on the street. Hardly a moment passed when the man found himself drafted into action. "Tomorrow at 6:00 am I will pick you up at your hotel and we will go there together in my car," Teddy told him and that is exactly what happened.

His reactions are quick, his decisions are quick and if it were only up to him the implementation would be rapid, too. He wants everything to happen today. Those who are close to him say that he never really rests. There is no situation where he is calm. Even when he is outwardly tranquil, he seethes and bubbles on the inside until eventually all that boiling lava explodes, and then woe to whoever is near him! But that only happens infrequently, when someone asks him to give up things he believes in wholeheartedly. Teddy will not give up no matter what people may say.

He derives his power and strength from an inner balance between creativity and cold calculation. He will never say: "This I like." Rather he will say: "this is important, the matter requires, or we have to." It is almost 20 years now that Jerusalem has been claiming all his time, strength, and vision and he still gets fighting mad about things just as when he started. He is always urging his people on: when will the parking lot downtown be finished; when will the Talbiye highway be ready; how long will it take to finish the bench, tree and children's park alongside; they should be finishing the MITNAS, and here they have to finish putting up the synagogue. "The world will judge us only by our deeds not by our talk. The more people throughout the world see that we are building up the city, nurturing it, preserving it, and renovating the holy places, the better they will understand our connection to Jerusalem. We have to develop the city as quickly as possible."

On Monday the 29th of September Teddy also began his day with a visit to his famous trash dump. It went like this: Teddy leaves the house before 6:00 am, on the way he pick up Rafi Dabra, his loyal aide and confidante for 13 years, and together they drive along the road to the trash dump, looking for trash by lamplight. This morning tour is like "coffee and croissant" for the old bulldozer (now 75 years old), who you have to run to keep up with. Why does he have to run around at 6:00 in the morning on the outskirts of the city, following the garbage trucks? What is the big satisfaction in that? It is hard to understand, but in his crowded schedule it is one of the obligations from which he derives satisfaction.

At about 7:00 am he parks his "car" at the entrance to the municipal building and stomps into the elevator. His room is located on the 3rd floor of the handsome old building on Jaffa Street. Low shelves encompass the four walls, laden with books and encyclopedias. On the wall hang old maps of Jerusalem from his private collection. A wide table surrounded by charming old chairs stands on a Persian carpet. In one of the corners there is smaller table with those same old chairs; in another, a low table with two straight legged easy chairs and a small sofa. Everything is very simple. The sofa urgently needs new upholstery.

Despite a huge fan in the center of the room, the heat is almost unbearable. I once heard a story about the Jerusalem summers. They said that they are bearable there and you don't sweat. Nonsense! Even the mayor, it seems, knows that you can't take that story seriously. The white handkerchief that he pulls out of his pocket from time to time is wet from wiping off the sweat the previous time. Then we find out that there is air conditioning in the room. Why isn't it turned on in this scirocco? It turns out that the air conditioner was installed for him by the workers in his office when he was

abroad raising money. It was installed against his wishes. When he got back and found out about it, he ordered flatly that it not be turned on. "It would not be right," he said, "for the mayor to be cool while many municipal workers had no air conditioner." They tried to argue with him a little, to tell him that, after all, he was the mayor, but Teddy, as is his wont, quickly lost his patience. He roared that he did not care about all the arguments, and to this day no one knows even how to turn the air conditioner on. And it is hot, very hot.

The small resting chamber adjacent to his office suffered a similar fate. It is a small room that was used by Rafi Dabra up until a few years ago. When Dabra moved into an adjacent room, the office workers decided to set Teddy up with a place to take a snooze in the middle of the day. After all, he is an elderly man who works 18-20 hours a day; why shouldn't he rest half an hour? Perhaps, thought his dedicated workers, they could thereby prevent Teddy's dozing off at public events. Again they waited for an opportunity when Teddy traveled abroad, found an old sofa, put up an old table with Armenian ceramics and two reclining chairs and even a flower pot. What did Teddy do? He did not use the narrow sofa for rest even a once. Occasionally his driver takes a nap on it, but that is all.

There is also an ice chest in this small resting chamber. Blue with a white cover, it is hard to open. No, there is no lack of provisions in it. Within the chest is a large rectangular block of ice, several soda and cola bottles, and an orange plastic bowl containing grapes and apples. Every day a man comes from the snack bar to replenish the chest, and when an honored guest arrives or when Teddy is thirsty, they go to the chest and take out something to drink. For years they have been trying to convince him to let them bring in a small refrigerator, but he sticks to his guns: "What's wrong with an ice chest?"

The minute he gets to his office he goes right to the paperwork. The onset of the new year, for example, requires the shipment of more than 3,000 (!) greetings to people throughout Israel and the world. The list of addressees could supply the material for three "Who's Who." Among them are past and current presidents and heads of state, famous professors in all possible areas, writers, actors, directors, playwrights, musicians, etc. Teddy signs each of the 3,000 letters himself and even adds personal words of greeting to many of them. To one he will write a greeting on his wife's birthday, to another he will add a warm greeting on the birth of a grandson. That is how he builds Jerusalem's extensive connections throughout the world. This ceremony of sending out greetings comes twice a year: on both the Jewish new year and the Christian new year. The heavy set man leans over his dark desk, puts on his glasses, and sends greetings to his supporters all over the world. Afterwards he travels abroad for 2 weeks and then returns with \$8 million in contributions for the Jerusalem fund. Now, for example, he has to hurry and finish building the boardwalk in Armon-HaNatziv, get the municipal building up, and finish the housing project in the southwestern section of the city. If all of this had to be accomplished from the municipal budgets alone, the Messiah would get here a lot sooner. We have already said that Teddy has no time. Moreover he claims that the Messiah will only come to a city that is

clean, organized, and magnificently built up. That is another reason to hurry.

[Box on Page 12]

Did Churchill Prepare a Successor?

[Question] Twenty years of work, twenty hours a day for Jerusalem. What is the price?

[Answer] Lost contact with friends. I don't have time to see the people I love.

[Question] Do you have moments of regret when you say to yourself, what do I need this for?

[Answer] Never. My generation was raised to serve ideals and I was raised that way, too. I don't feel that I have made any sacrifices. I live my life as I believe it should be lived.

[Question] There are people today who say it is hard to live in Jerusalem, that the tensions between the ultra Orthodox and the secular Jews and between Jews and Arabs have become intolerable. Are you worried?

[Answer] I see terrible defeatism in that. If something like that were to happen anywhere else, you could pack your bags and leave. But anyone who walks out on Jerusalem is worse in my eyes than one who emigrates from Israel. The problem of the secular Jews, in my opinion, is lack of self confidence in the justice of their cause. Somehow, when they stand before the ultra Orthodox they feel they have to give in to them, that maybe they are better Jews. I say that they are much worse Jews than we because they don't serve in the army, don't serve the economy, and we are much better than they and should tell them that.

[Question] You are considered a dove in your political views. Doesn't it bother you that there are neighborhoods in Jerusalem that were built across the Green Line?

[Answer] I have no problem with that. It was decided that Jerusalem would be united and that is what we are doing. What bothers me are the Jewish settlements on the West Bank. I think there are real security problems in our living there. A million Arabs under our control are a much greater danger than a bad border. Why did we have to build Ma'ale Adumim: Who needed it? There is room in Jerusalem for the Jews who live there."

[Question] Did the investigation conducted recently into irregularities in "Teddy's fund" cause you any loss of sleep?

[Answer] Not for a minute. A man with a clean conscience sleeps well at night. I think that on the matter of Teddy's fund they were out to get me, they were lying in wait for me in a corner. Why? I really don't know. But this is my country, my home is here, and I can accept these things, too.

[Question] Did you feel ingratitude?

[Answer] Of course. But what can you do about it?"

[Question] Bitterness?

[Answer] Certainly. But it has no effect on what I do. I feel that a real injustice has been done here and if they only knew where the monies went from the Teddy fund, they would speak differently. But I am compelled to keep silent and I will fulfill that obligation. We shall see what the government's judicial advisor will do."

[Question] Did you ever have a vacation during these 20 years?

[Answer] For the first time I took a vacation this year and traveled to Spain with the "Roots" organization. I read and slept and want to tell you that I didn't miss the municipal building at all.

[Question] What will happen after you go? There are some who complain that you have not groomed a successor to carry on after you.

[Answer] Who prepares a successor? Did Churchill or Roosevelt or Ben Gurion prepare a successor? When the time comes there will be someone to fill my shoes.

[Question] Was it your life's dream to be mayor of Jerusalem?

[Answer] Not at all. Everything happened by accident as a sign of identification with Ben Gurion. I said that I would try to head the "Rafi" list in the municipal elections and thereby bring back some of this man's lost glory. I never imagined that I would be elected and it has now been 20 years [end of box].

At exactly 8:15 the municipality's yellow minibus arrives and stops at the entrance. Four men scramble on board while the fifth, the mayor, moves more heavily, taking his seat alongside the driver who seems a bit confused by his presence. The four are director of the engineering and construction division Eli Sagi', the two aides Rafi Dabra and...and the director of the highways division. They are there to show the boss the territory. First stop: an underground parking garage in the center of town. They get there in 5 minutes and scramble to the site. Teddy puts on his sunglasses, stands on a small hill, and inquires of Eli Sagi': "Are there any particular problems?" No. "Then when will it be ready? There are already bitter complaints by the residents about parking problems." They assure him whatever they assure him and he presses on: "Are you sure? Can we count on the date that you set? There won't be delays?" After the mayor is somewhat reassured, they return to the minibus. The next objective: a neighborhood of new private homes in Talpiyot for which the transportation infrastructure is now being set up.

A monologue on the minibus: "The concert yesterday was wonderful. Lenny (Leonard Bernstein) told me that it has been a long time since he enjoyed

conducting as much as he did last night. I didn't fall asleep even once during the concert. Lenny wanted us to go get something to eat afterwards, but it was already 1:00 am and I was very tired. Too bad! By the way, Eli, I passed along to you a letter to the editor that was published in the JERUSALEM POST, complaining about difficulties at the entrance to Jerusalem. Have you checked to see if he's right and what can be done to improve the situation? There is no time. We have to look into these things quickly."

In Talpiyot he is recharged with energy. The sound of the drills on the highway wakens him completely. Again the pressure begins, the dissatisfaction with the pace of progress: "When you say you will be done in month, can we rely on that?" he asks the beleaguered director of the engineering division. Sagi' nods his head. "What do you say," thunders out from the front of the minibus, "I didn't hear you." The others present try to keep quiet. They speak only when necessary. Teddy wants the synagogue to be finished already, the trees to be in, and the neighborhood to look as if it had been built years ago. He doesn't miss a single detail. That is how he builds Jerusalem: he pressures, prods, gets angry, and makes sure that the residents get what they have coming. The coterie that surrounds him needs nerves of steel, but the results of all his prodding glimmer in the Jerusalem sunshine. And that is what matters to him.

At about 9:00 they arrive at the new boardwalk in the Armon-HaNatziv district of Jerusalem. The view is spectacular. The five men stand quietly, surrounded by the Jerusalem hills and the wadis in between. The wind ruffles Teddy Kollek's hair, he steps a little away from the group, looks at the hills and even seems to be smiling. This is his reward. Hundreds of thousands of people will walk on this boardwalk-sidewalk, they will be cheered by the sights of Jerusalem, children will run around on it, and tourists will tell about it when they get home. None of this would have happened if not for the Jerusalem fund, which has thus far raised 200 million dollars and financed 950 projects in Jerusalem. And this Jerusalem fund would not exist but for the mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek. "The right man at the right time for the right city," one of his aides said.

[Box on Page 13]

Attorney Re'uven Rivlin, chairman of the Herut movement in Jerusalem and a member of the city council for 8 years, is the Likud's candidate in the coming elections for the mayoralty of the city, should Teddy really resign. What does he think of Teddy Kollek?

In micro affairs there was never a mayor like that in Jerusalem. Since King Herod's time, no one has worried about the construction and beautification of Jerusalem. After all, nothing succeeds like success and Teddy has all the recipes for success. Anyone who tries to praise or exalt him is dwarfed by his presence and his deeds.

His problem is in the micro arena, in the day to day running of the city. He lets others run it for him and that is the trouble. Because he is actually Jerusalem's minister of affairs, he meets with all the world's kings and princes and has come to like it so much that he puts aside the more mundane

matters. Teddy also considers what non-Jews say to be of utmost importance, which does not always sit well with the needs of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Indeed, he, more than anyone else could have done, established Jerusalem's position as the capital of Israel, but sometimes it has been at the expense of the Jews living there. He deals with the Jews as he does with the other inhabitants of Jerusalem, somewhat patronizingly.

Like all great men, he is moody and very often impatient. He is also occasionally influenced by those who speak to him last. There are instances where he makes a decision based on the opinion of the person who spoke to him last. To his credit, that only happens with petty affairs. On the big issues he is a man of principles with solid ideas.

Having become king of Jerusalem has imbued him with the idea that he can do no wrong and there are those who exploit that weakness in him.

Nevertheless no one can fill his shoes and only a fool would try. There is not now, nor was there, nor will there be a mayor of Jerusalem like Teddy [end of box].

A group of young people crowds around Teddy. Suddenly he finds out that they are from Ramat Gan. "Poor people," he says sadly. "Do you really believe that someone who lives in Tel Aviv is 'poor'?" "Why do you say 'believe,' I am sure of it. They are poor people."

There is no humor in that judgment. "But we have a statue by Agam." "I was the first to see that statue. Agam wanted to set it up in Jerusalem."

"Well, then, what happened?" "I didn't want him to. Both because I don't feel that it is suitable for Jerusalem and because I don't like gifts that cost money. As soon as I understood how much it would take to maintain that statue, I turned it down."

They make a short turn into the Armon-HaNatziv district. Every few meters there is a memento of the fund: a MITNAS, a physiotherapy center, two synagogues and a ritual bath that the Ministry of Religion started, but then ran out of funds and left in the middle. Teddy found the money and that, too, was finished. And you cannot plant trees whenever you want. "We bought 2,000 olive trees in the Galilee to plant in Jerusalem. They were to be planted only after 3 months, but we are before a Sabbatical year and we had to finish up quickly. So it cost much more money because it requires enormous quantities of water." The Holy City. You always have to consider what the Jews will say and what the non-Jews will say and how not to hurt what is holy to either. Between these two versions of holiness Teddy finds out that someone is watering the trees, where he had issued instructions to water them only at night to save water and again he starts to grumble. He enters into his logbook: find out why they are watering in the morning. On the way they also come upon an abandoned car and he immediately makes sure that they notify the proper authorities. He who keeps Jerusalem neither slumbers nor sleeps.

Despite the fact that he occasionally dozes off, he tells us firmly that if we were not in the car, he would sleep more. It is only 9:30 am, there are 15 hours of work ahead, and he is already tired. Others would have collapsed long ago. All along the way Arab workmen are building Jerusalem. Does that

bother you? "Of course it bothers me, but it bothers me more that we make support payments to the unemployed while the police force, for example, is short hundreds of people. Fine, they don't want to be construction workers. But why don't they join the police force instead of preferring all kinds of welfare?"

They go back to the municipal building. He runs to his room, the secretaries come in, and go over the paper work. In the next room his confidants say: "To work with him requires love of Jerusalem above all else. He is crazy about this city, is married to it, and is in love with it like a lovesick young man. You also need a tremendous capacity for work. You have to think about Jerusalem 20 hours a day and do things at a frantic pace. That is his pace. He lives in the belief that in Jerusalem you always have to run fast and creates a fait accompli that will last forever. You must not go off course for even a minute and you must not procrastinate. Not in Jerusalem. This man is like a car that always run on high gear and never rests. Sometimes, though, you have to provide him rest. He does that during those events that have lots of speeches. Then he dozes off and regains his strength.

Teddy says: "My sleeping in public places and events has nothing to do with my age. I have been doing this for 30 years. I can be blamed for only one thing: 'hutzpah,' a lack of good manners. But why do I need to listen to all those speeches when I know what the man is going to say before he ever opens his mouth? I am tired, I don't have time to sleep, so I am impolite. So what? I never fall asleep where things are being done, only where there is talk. I wake up from a nap like that refreshed and have the strength to continue the day."

At noon we travel in the white car to the recreation center in the Jerusalem forest to greet the Education Department workers on the New Year and to say a few things about the "situation."

The "situation," according to senior staff members in the Jerusalem municipality, is pretty bad. Teddy, according to them, lost some of his control over what goes on in the municipality. He deals with big matters and does not pay attention to day to day affairs. Since his confidant Roni Feinstein left the directorship of the Jerusalem municipality, things are not as they were. That is one of the reasons and here they agree with the view of the opposition members that Teddy grumbles so much. Things are not being done to his satisfaction.

At 12:15 the mayor of Jerusalem feels hungry. "It won't do like that," he says and disappears. After 5 minutes he comes back with a tray full of hot "burekas" and distributes them all around. This is his breakfast and lunch. He got them through "influence" with the recreation center kitchen, after burrowing around in the pots.

They run to get gardeners and planters in Mishkenot Sha'ananim. They talk about the possibilities for gardening in Jerusalem and have to put in a good word there, too. On the way, with a belly full of burekas, Teddy Kollek, for a short time, becomes a different person--a raconteur full of charm and humor and the wisdom of life, as he appears on television. He talks about relations

between Paula and David Ben Gurion and discounts the idea that Ben Gurion had lovers. "What happened was that there was an ideological split between Paula and David Ben Gurion. He advanced and she was remained a housewife, which happens in the best of families. Paula never shared his thoughts, his vision--that he got from other women. But that was all. I sign dozens of letters to women 'With love, Teddy.' That hardly means that I am having affairs with all those women. They found the same thing in Ben Gurion's letters. If he had had a serious affair, I would have known about it."

At 1:00 pm, Teddy tries to persuade the people of the National Religious Party to move their party center from the "Qastel" to Jerusalem. The reason: all party centers have to be in Jerusalem. His credo is: deeds, not words. "We get a lot of promises, there is a lot of fancy talk about Jerusalem, the apple of the world's eye. That doesn't really interest me. Declarations generally interest me less. I am not making light of blessings and prayers, but I want to see results." They promise to try.

At 2:00 Teddy puts on a black skullcap and hurries off to a meeting with Jerusalem's chief rabbis. They hear sharp words from him: "Your ideas are pushing the young people away from religion, not bringing them closer; I want to see a demonstration by a thousand ultra Orthodox at Herzl's grave asking forgiveness for desecrating the grave. You must do that; over the years I have told you that if you don't rein in the radicals, one day everything will explode and you will lose control; I want strangers in Jerusalem to be treated like Jews are treated all over the world. I want to be able to shout all over the world about what is happening to the Jews of Russia or Syria without people telling me: 'Look how you treat the Arabs or any other stranger.' In that, unfortunately, you are not helping me. Very much the contrary."

That Monday, September 29, Teddy Kollek still managed to meet with contributors from Germany; to be at the Labor Party branch office in Jerusalem; to go through piles of material; to participate in the festive opening night of "Othello" at the Jerusalem theater; to make dozens of phone calls abroad about contributions that had been promised for completing the boardwalk; and to meet with security people for a secret discussion.

That's the way it has been for 20 years. Will it all come to an end 2 years hence; has he finally decided to call it quits for the coming elections in 1988?

"I don't know yet if I will retire, but the idea of beginning a new term at age 77 is a very serious matter. I have to consult with my doctors, my wife, with myself. Today I know that I have the same energy I had 20 years ago. Nothing has changed. I don't feel old or tired."

He may yet manage, before he retires, to win the Nobel peace prize, and that is not simply a dream. A group of world famous professors has recommended him to the committee in Helsinki. If only he doesn't doze off while listening to the ceremonial speeches!

CSO: 4423/7
9794

FORMER PROFESSOR DESCRIBES MORDEKHAY VANUNU

Tel Aviv KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew No 205, 5 Nov 86

[Article by Tom Segev: "Vanunu Was or Wasn't"]

[Text] Everywhere this week there were people who hid their mouths in the palms of their hands and mumbled as if there was something that only they knew: "Do you really think it is so easy to steal our atomic secrets and sell them to some foreign newspaper? No, really, don't be naive." At this point there were those who would wink as if they were involved in fraud, half hiding behind their afternoon newspaper, the small divine part of each and everyone of us in the plot. There is something captivating in this patriotic readiness to believe in Israel's unlimited ability to control the world. The big question is if we have the atomic bomb or not and if it is good or bad that we have it or don't have it. We have not yet learned to debate that properly. Meanwhile they debate whether Mordekhay Vanunu was a traitor or a secret agent on a state mission. Many estrange themselves from the man. The prime minister's office knows nothing; the minister of police Ha'im Bar-Lev says that he is not in the hands of the police or the prison service. Actually, the good Jews wink, the minister of health can announce that he is not hospitalized in any government hospital, but does that mean he is not hospitalized in some private clinic? His father has kept his distance from him, if it is true what they wrote in his name, and the New Communist List (RAKAH) has estranged itself from him, which is rather amusing.

In Beersheba there is a man named Ya'aqov Ya'aqov (John le Carre would not have resisted the temptation of calling him "double Jack"), who is one of RAKAH's activists. Politburo member and party spokesman Uzi Boorstein tasked him with answering reporters' questions. Ya'aqov Ya'aqov says that Vanunu was not a member of RAKAH. He was a candidate for membership. They have a kind of intermediate level between member and non-member. Not just anyone can come and be a party member, Ya'aqov Ya'aqov explained, and added "we check our people." The emphasis was on the word "we." Vanunu was with them 6 weeks, maybe 2 months, sat with branch members, did not speak much. They barely knew him. Ya'aqov Ya'aqov says that Vanunu was not a Communist. That is absolutely clear. First of all he betrayed the country and damaged security, and the Communists don't betray their country or damage security. They don't violate the law at all. Second, he became a Christian; Communists don't do things like that. And he left Israel. Communists don't leave Israel without

permission. Politburo member Boorstein adds that when Vanunu left Israel, they immediately cancelled his candidate's card since he didn't have permission to leave. They also "destroyed" his membership application. Thus, explicitly, they destroyed it.

I would add a reason to those given by RAKAH: Vanunu after all sold his secret to the SUNDAY TIMES, not to the Kremlin. Stop, how do we really know that? According to an American reporter, Vanunu stopped over in Moscow on his way to the Far East. A layover in the flight, the source told us. Well, really. I was not the first reporter to contact Ya'aqov Ya'aqov. Reporters from MA'ARIV phoned first. What did they want, I asked him. They wanted the picture published in YEDI'OT, Ya'aqov Ya'aqov told me.

During the last several weeks I talked with some of Vanunu's acquaintances. The closer they were to him, the more they refused to talk to me, which is to be expected, after all; the result is that what is known comes from the mouths of people who did not know him well. He is described as a quiet, reserved young man, solid, lacking imagination. "He wouldn't know how to dissimulate," one of his teachers said. He grew up in a nationalist Orthodox home somewhere between SHAS and KACH, rebelled against it until he found himself somewhere between RAKAH and SHASI, does not deny the existence of the state, inclines to defining the desert border according to his conscience, dreams about "doing something," "direct action," not terror.

Dr Evron Volkov, 42, a lecturer in philosophy at Tel Aviv and Beersheba Universities, was one of his teachers and shared a part of his political ideas. "Vanunu participated in an advanced seminar on metaphysical realism that Volkov conducted. He wrote a paper on the problem of identification in (Gottlob Fraegre), the father of modern analytic philosophy. "It was not a good paper," said Volkov.

[Question] He was not a good student?

[Answer] He was a mediocre student. Well, let's say that he was not outstanding intellectually.

[Question] They describe him as quiet.

[Answer] Yes, he was quiet young man. A friendly person, modest, inclined to belittle himself.

[Question] Did you become friends?

[Answer] Not immediately. I refused to serve in Lebanon and spent time in jail because of it. One day Moti came to visit me suddenly along with two or three girlfriends. I was amazed; how did he manage to find me at all. It was not a listed prison. Why did he suddenly come? It turns out that he identified with the matter. He asked if he could do something to help me. I told him that it was my personal problem. They stayed for about 10 minutes and left. Afterwards I found him in the cafeteria and in all kinds of political activities, in Neve Shalom, and in all sorts of demonstrations.

[Question] Religious ones, too? They ascribe work with the Panthers to him.

[Answer] I did not hear any ethnic bitterness from him. He was a Moroccan and perhaps came to the conclusion that there was an identity of interests between the Palestinian Arabs and the Sephardi communities. But he did not act from any sense of discrimination. Even the connection with the Arabs does not by itself testify to political radicalism. The campus in Beersheba is a very intimate place; everyone knows everyone else; everyone lives together. The right wing also has ties to the Arab students.

[Question] They said that he was not accepted in society.

[Answer] Moti sat a lot in the cafeteria and in the little bar there on campus called "Canossa." They go to Canossa. He was a loner I think. I didn't feel that he made any intimate connections at all, not with society, not with a friend.

[Question] The impression is that he did everything in order to stand out. He participated in demonstrations, in ideological circles, in elections for the student council; he was a nude model in an art course.

[Answer] That he did for the money. He told me about it. He took part in the demonstrations, that's true, and in the ideological circle called "suitcase," where they dealt with current affairs, and perhaps with the problem of nuclear weapons, and he was active among the students but did not stand out. On the contrary. He was very shy. An utterly gray person. In that sense I think that the papers distorted his image. He did not stand out.

[Question] Did you know that he worked at the reactor?

[Answer] He told me about it just a month before he traveled abroad. That is, what he told me was that they fired him from the reactor. It seems to me that they fired him more than a year before he told me about it, that is, he engaged in most of his political activity after he was fired.

[Question] From that point of view then, maybe the security lapse that everybody is talking about was not so big after all, since he gathered the information that he sold to the SUNDAY TIMES before he was fired.

[Answer] I was really amazed that he worked at the reactor. You, with your views, I told him? Then he told me that they actually fired him when he began to adopt leftist political views.

[Question] How did that come about?

[Answer] I never stopped asking him. He told me that it was an interesting story and he may have wanted to tell me but the opportunity never arose. We were not that close. I was once with him at an end of school party in his apartment. He was a congenial host. Afterwards he sold the apartment, got \$13,000, and told me that he was going to travel to the Far East for a year or two. I asked him what he would do afterwards. He told me that he would travel to his brother in the U.S."

[Question] What do you think happened to him?

[Answer] I think two things happened. First of all he began to understand the terrible disaster involved in the development of nuclear weapons. It may be that that happened under the influence of the religious education that he received. It seems to me that he never cut himself off completely from his belief in God despite the fact that he tried to deny it. This basic belief in God may also have drawn him to convert to Christianity. From what I have read, in that church in Australia they also spoke about the danger of nuclear weapons in connection with a belief in God. Therefore, unlike others, I was not so amazed that he converted. It seems to me that he acted in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. We should also remember that he did not sell the secrets to Israel's enemies but to the SUNDAY TIMES. This also indicates that a moral-ethical impulse was behind it.

[Question] Or maybe money.

[Answer] Maybe. I don't think so. In general the whole thing really amazes me. This is not the Moti we all know. It is not like him. He was not a man of initiative and courage and decisiveness to do something like that. I therefore think that he may have been exploited. I don't know if we have or don't have the atomic bomb. It is a question that has been written about extensively, in Israel, too. Some say that if Israel has the bomb she should publicize it, others say she should keep it secret. Maybe Moti was a mouthpiece in the service of those who want to publicize it. In that case they used him without his knowledge.

[Question] Maybe they simply overlooked it.

[Answer] I don't believe in stupidity. I think it was an intended leak. It may be that it will bring about a debate on nuclear weapons that we need to have. We never debated the issue properly. From that point of view, it may be that Moti did a great thing, though I, of course, reject what he did.

[Question] Why? After all you are a conscientious objector and reject the use of nuclear weapons; how is his crime different from your refusal?

[Answer] The difference is first of all that I am willing to accept the consequences of my action while he fled abroad. Hegel said that a criminal has the right to be punished. That is, the social compact does not involve the obligation of every individual to obey every law if he conscientiously objects, so long as he accepts the punishment. Moti Vanunu hit and ran. Apart from that, the damage caused by what I did is a lot smaller than what he caused.

[Question] That is not so important from a theoretical point of view. What would you have done had he come to you and told you everything he told the SUNDAY TIMES?

[Answer] It is true that it is hard in principle to distinguish between what he did and what I did. But in practice the difference is large. Had he come and told me what he knew, I would have asked him to go to some Knesset members and give them the information, too, so as to awaken a public debate without exposing the information. Had he refused, I would have turned him over to the police. He was a small balding man, they say. Everything is spoken about him in the past tense.

AYATOLLAH MONTAZERI URGES ISLAMIC UNITY

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 5 Oct 86 p 4

[Article: "It is the Right of the Majority in Lebanon to Effect the Rule of Islam"]

[Text] Ayatollah Husayn 'Ali Montazeri warned that the Zionists and their protectors, the Great Powers, will use any opportunity to create divisions between the Sunni and the Shiite in Lebanon, a fact that hinders the Islamic renaissance. He added that unity of all Sunni and Shiite groups, parties, and organizations is a paramount duty. He also added that stirring up emotions, exaggerating points of disagreement between the two sides, falling victim to in-fighting, and wasting material and spiritual energy on weakening each other, Lebanese or Palestinian, is a grave mistake serving only America and the Zionists.

Upon receiving a request from the Lebanese students and scholars in Qom to speak concerning the religious quarrels in Lebanon, Ayatollah Montazeri read a speech addressed to the religious leaders and all Muslims in Lebanon.

AL-SAFIR received the text of the speech in Arabic:

In the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful.
Hold fast by the rope which God gave you, and be not divided among yourselves. Remember with gratitude God's favor on you for you were enemies but he joined your hearts and by His grace you became brethren (Al 'Umrān)."

Dear scholars, brothers, and sisters:

You have fought and suffered in Lebanon. May God, the Prophet (God bless him and grant him salvation) and his kin strengthen you and bless you. I have received a letter, signed by 60 of our Lebanese brothers, scholars, and students in Qom, explaining the delicate situation experienced by the Islamic movement in Lebanon. I thank them for their concern and I find it necessary to point out, in a brotherly manner, certain facts in the hope of assisting our brothers and sisters in that country.

Dear fighters in Lebanon:

Be aware of what your struggle has achieved. You have beaten the enemies of Islam--the occupiers, and the Zionists and their protectors. You have shattered their mystical power and seen how they fled disgraced one after the

other. These victories were not only the result of your faith, devotion, and sacrifices, but also of your unity. Because your unity has conquered the enemies, they are now trying incessantly to create division among the Shiite on one hand, and between them and the Sunni on the other hand. You are all followers of one sacred religion and one theology. You all are the followers of the Prophet (God bless him and grant him salvation), and the Qur'an. If Islam's enemies succeed in their demonic plot, the Islamic revolution, God forbid, will fail, not to mention that martyrs' blood will have been shed in vain. Strengthening Islamic unity among all Lebanese Muslims, Shiites, and Sunnis, in the face of the occupying international Zionism and the ruling Phalangists is your most important duty. Stirring up emotions, exaggerating points of disagreement between the two sides, falling victim to isolation, infighting, and wasting material and spiritual energy on weakening each other, Lebanese or Palestinian, is wrong. That helps only the U.S. and Zionism. If any of you cannot accept another in the name of God, the Islamic Movement, and Islamic unity, he should expect nothing but defeat, hopelessness of the faithful, and deprivation of God's kindness and assistance to the Lebanese Muslims. At the present time you should set aside all matters that lead to disagreements. You should unite in the name of Islam. The Muslims in Lebanon constitute two-thirds of the population. It is their right to work toward implementing Islamic law which in turn guarantees the rights of all religious minorities. Your responsibility is difficult, dear scholars, scribes, and preachers. Lebanese religious Muslim leaders should not ignore their role in guiding the Islamic movement and strengthening the spirit of unity and brotherhood among all Islamic groups. They should be the vanguard of the Islamic movement, a model of unity and devotion to the Prophet, (God bless him and grant him salvation and a source of comfort and consolation. Religious leaders should come to terms with one another, and with the people. They should lead a simple and meek life and shun luxuries and notoriety for these people can know their duties toward God. All groups and organizations which have ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran, and which had or still have a direct or indirect role in Lebanon, should not strengthen one side at the expense of another, but strive to unite all Muslims in order to stand firm in the face of Israel.

Dear brothers, special attention should be given to the life, property, and honor of all Muslims. If there is a person among you who does not respect the rights and beliefs of fellow Muslims, talk to him. If he does not accept your advice, remove him from the community, for people like him bring more harm than good. Internal and political disagreements should be dealt with in court before knowledgeable judges and according to Islamic laws. Individuals outside the court have no right to interfere and cause chaos. Learned religious men should form courts and appoint judges who can impartially implement God's will according to Islamic laws and regulations.

9786/7358

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SOCIAL SECURITY EXPANSION IN 1986 CITED

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 14 Oct 86 p 6

[Article: "2005 Additional Firms and Number of Workers Increase by 2,757"]

[Text] Social Security records show that the number of insured workers as of 1 Sep 1986 has increased by 2,757 since the end of 1985. The number of registered companies has also increased by 2,005 since the end of 1985. As a result, the total number of insured workers as of 1 Sep 1986 is 205,763, compared to 203,006 workers at the end of 1985. The total number of companies as of 1 Sep 1986 was 19,996, compared to 17,991 at the end of 1985. The increase in the number of workers and companies has been distributed as follows:

--Seasonal businesses. The number of these businesses has increased from 14,148 in 1985 to 16,086 in 1986. The number of their workers has increased from 31,807 in 1985 to 32,826 in 1986.

--Month-to-month companies. The number of these companies increased from 2,785 in 1985 to 3,776 in 1986; that is an increase of 991 companies. The number of their workers has also increased when compared with the number of workers in 1985.

--General companies. The number of these companies increased from 103 in 1985 to 104 in 1986.

The records show that workers were distributed, according to marital status and sex, as follows:

--The number of male workers increased from 143,304 in 1985 to 145,278 in 1986.

--The number of female workers increased from 51,176 in 1985 to 54,582 in September, 1986.

--The number of those not listing their gender decreased from 5,971 in 1985 to 5,903 in 1986.

--The number of single workers has increased from 117,000 in 1985 to 119,935 in 1986.

--The number of married workers has increased from 85,161 in 1985 to 85,828 in 1986 and 83,000 of these married workers are males.

The records indicate that Beirut is the location of most of the commerce related businesses and companies considered general, although some of them have branches outside Beirut.

As far as the activities of the companies are concerned, the records showed the following:

A. The 4,721 industrial companies are employing 51,017 workers and 1,079 of these companies employ more than 10 workers, with 3,640 companies employing less than 10 workers.

B. The 449 agricultural companies are employing 923 workers and 20 of these companies employ more than 10 workers, while 429 companies employ less than 10 workers.

C. The 5,829 trade businesses are employing 28,777 workers and 816 of these businesses employ 18,888 workers, while 5,013 seasonal businesses employ 9,889 workers.

D. Individual groups--There are 11,511 drivers, 20,200 teachers, 16,000 university students with medical or maternity benefits, and 16,143 retirees.

From these records as listed above, one can observe the following:

1. The number of registered companies increased by 2,006 in 1985. This cannot be considered a positive indication because these companies existed but were not registered. In 1975 there were 35,000 registered companies. The registration of many of them became ineffective after some of them had moved to new locations after the volume of their activities declined. Why did these companies register again with the Social Security office? The only answer can be found in "honesty." Many trading companies find it to their advantage to register.

2. The increase in the number of companies implies a proportional increase in the number of insured workers. The number of insured workers increased only 2,758, and this does not correspond to the increase in the number of registered companies.

3. Many of the re-registered companies are import-export and brokerage firms employing three or less workers.

4. Since its establishment until 1981, the number of workers joining the Social Security fund was 3 percent more than those leaving it. That difference evened out between 1981 and 1984, in that 1984 records show that there are more workers leaving than joining, which indicates that unemployment is rising. In fact, unemployment is now 40 percent and is expected to reach 50 percent by the end of 1986.

5. Many registered workers are either on low salaries or on suspended contracts. In addition, there are many companies from the al-Shuwayfat, al-Hadath, and al-Dahiyah regions who are registered but not working because of the war.

Records of companies and workers:

1st--Number of companies and workers:

	Companies	Workers
Month-to-month companies employing more than ten workers	3,776	157,844
Seasonal companies employing less than ten people	16,086	32,826
General companies	104	15,093

2nd--Number of people covered by family benefits:

Wives	77,958
One child	13,725
Two children	18,424
Three children	15,883
Four children	11,263
Five or more	15,979

3rd--The number of married workers who are covered by family benefits is 85,828. The number of single workers who are not covered by family benefits is 119,935.

4th--Work force by gender:

Males	145,278
Females	54,582
Unlisted (mostly females)	5,903

5th--Number of retired workers:

Obligatory	180,707
Optional	711
By law	24,345

6th--By trade, the number of companies and workers are as follows:

	Companies	Workers
1. Industrial companies		
Monthly	1,079	42,276
Seasonal	3,642	8,741
Total	4,721	51,047
2. Agricultural companies		
Monthly	20	385
Seasonal	424	538
Total	449	923
3. Trading companies		
Monthly	816	18,888
Seasonal	5,013	9,889
Total	5,829	28,777

7th--Private groups:

Drivers	11,511
Teachers	20,200
Retired	16,243

9786/7358

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INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1986 CITED

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 16 Oct 86

[Article: "September Shows a 24.8 Percent Drop From August"]

[Text] According to the records of the government Department of Industry, industrial exports reached 373,488,000 L.L. during last September. In August, the amount was 496,676,000 L.L. which means a reduction of 24.8 percent (123,188,000 L.L.).

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr 'Imad al-Nawwam, president of the Technology Office of the government Department of Industry, said that exports will increase during the coming months. He also added that there was not a particular reason for the drop in September except a decrease in the demand.

According to the government Department of Industry's monthly report, jewelry and clothing were the most exported products with a value of 67,731,000 L.L. and 60,342,000 L.L. respectively. The following is a list of the other products exported last September:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Value (in thousand L.L.)</u>
Dairy products	44
Canned foods and other foodstuffs	3726
Natural and mineral water	762
Drinks	3196
Clothing	60342
Fabrics	4644
Rugs	----
Leather	17614
Shoes	6773
Lumber	8773
Wood and metal furniture	872
Paint	5859
Liquid detergent	----
Chemical products	11661
Medical products	5993
Paper and paper products	11936

Cardboard products	6033
Tiles and plumbing products	4715
Glass and glassware	1096
Dark and white cement	990
Metal products	24367
Aluminum products	21975
Notions and other small goods	----
Electrical appliances	13008
Machines--industrial and cement mixers	47070
Plastic products	9333
Jewelry	67731
Miscellaneous	9478
Total	373488

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BRIEFS

INDEPENDENT STATE DECLARED--Has the government in Lebanon been eliminated and religious mini states created? This question is being asked by Lebanese citizens all over the world because they are receiving letters from their relatives in Lebanon bearing the name "Islamic Republic of Lebanon" and the picture of Ayatollah Khomeyni on the stamps. Also on the stamps is a picture of the bombed Marine headquarters in Lebanon with the caption "death to the American spy den." Sources in Lebanon indicated that these stamps were distributed at the suggestion of Iran, which came to believe that she had succeeded in carrying out her plans in Lebanon. These plans are considered an important accomplishment, insofar as her dream of creating an Iranian empire in the Middle East under the slogan "Islamic Republic" is concerned. The same sources added that the al-Shuf region, which is under the control of Walid Jumblatt has also become an independent mini-state after Jumblatt gave orders creating governmental institutions and printing stamps bearing the picture of his departed father who was assassinated by the Syrians. [Text] [London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 27 Oct 86 p 4] 9786/7358

CSO: 4404/80

PALESTINIANS IN TYRE DISCUSSED

Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 19 Oct 86 pp 12-13

[Article by 'Ali 'Ajami: "Seven Camps Surround the City like a Horseshoe: These Are the Palestinians of Tyre"]

[Text] The clashes that flared up at the beginning of this month between the Amal Movement and the armed Palestinians in al-Rashidiyah Camp south of the city of Tyre remind people that a large number of Palestinian refugees are still living in the Tyre region close to occupied Palestine.

The following is a detailed report of them:

-- The camps: Palestinian refugees live in the area south of the Litani River in seven camps which surround Tyre in the shape of a horseshoe. These seven camps cover a distance of nearly 10 km between the Litani River to the north and the lakes of Ra's al-'Ayn to the south.

The camps are, in order from north to south, are:

1. Al-Qasimiyah Camp parallel to the Litani River.
2. Al-Barghaliyah Camp on the coast.
3. Al-Shabriha Camp on the coast in which a large number of Shi'ite Palestinians, who originally came from the seven Lebanese border villages that Israel occupied in 1948, live.
4. Jull al-Bahr Camp on the coast next to the city of Tyre.
5. Al-Buss Camp located at the eastern entrance of Tyre.
6. Al-Burj al-Shimali Camp located on a hill that overlooks Tyre on the east at a distance of about 3 km from it.
7. Al-Rashidiyah Camp on the coast, which is the closest Palestinian camp to the border with occupied Palestine.

It is worth noting that most of these camps have taken on a legal character under the agreements made between the government and the Palestinian refugee

relief agency (UNRWA). An exception to this is Jall al-Bahr Camp, in which Palestinians live in a random fashion.

It is also worth mentioning that these camps are located in strategic areas or areas of an important economic character.

-- The residents: about 60,000 Palestinians live in the camps of the Tyre region. They are distributed among the seven camps as follows:

1. Al-Rashidiyah Camp: 20,000
2. Al-Burj al-Shamali: 10,000
3. Al-Qasimiyah: 8,000
4. Al-Buss: 7,500
5. Al-Barghaliyah: 6,000
6. Al-Shabriha: 5,000
7. Jull al-Bahr: 3,500

It is worth pointing out here that a number of the residents of the camps long ago emigrated to work in the Arab Gulf countries. A large number of Palestinian fighters who belonged to these camps also left at the time of the Israeli invasion of the south in 1982.

-- The economic situation: first of all, it must be stated that the agricultural revival in the area of Tyre is due to the Palestinians, since most of the lemon and banana orchards were established by Palestinian workers who came to the area in 1948 and who benefitted from their long experience in agriculture on plantations in Palestine.

Until the years that followed the Israeli invasion in 1982, Palestinian laborers formed the largest group of agricultural laborers in the Tyre region, since the source of most of the workshops of the orchards and the watering activities was the Palestinian camps.

Because of the abundance of resources in the hands of the Palestinians due to their influx into various organizations, the Palestinians were the major element of the orchard-renting sector (al-Dammanah).

Despite the latest Israeli invasion and the clashes between the Amal Movement and the armed Palestinian organizations that preceded it, the image of the Palestinians has become distorted in the eyes of the residents of the region and this has had a negative effect on relations between the two sides. The Palestinians continue to form an important part of the agricultural sector, which represents the primary means of subsistence in the camps.

The tense atmosphere between Amal and the Palestinians after the war of the camps in Beirut has influenced the departure of the Palestinians from their camps to work in the orchards. Thus the subsistence of the inhabitants of the camps has come to depend primarily on the money that those who have left the camps send their relatives and on the money that the Palestinian organizations continue to allot to the member of the camps and the families of the martyrs.

The social situation: UNRWA offers various kinds of social assistance to the residents of the camps. Although this assistance, especially that of an economic nature, decreased sharply about a year ago because of the decision by UNRWA to stop food distribution due to the current deficit in its budget caused by the refusal of a number of Arab countries to pay their obligatory shares, the agency still guarantees free education to all Palestinians, especially at the elementary and middle levels. It also guarantees assistance to students so they can continue their studies in secondary schools and in college.

In addition, UNRWA guarantees free medical care to the residents of the camps. Besides the establishment of a series of free medical clinics in the camps, it has contracted with most of the private hospitals in the area so that they offer medical services, whatever their cost. They also offer medicine to Palestinian patients at the expense of UNRWA.

The other social services that UNRWA offers to the residents of the camps include the construction of vocational schools, rehabilitation centers, free restaurants for students, with food to certain special cases in the camps, and medical centers for physical therapy and rehabilitation for handicapped people.

The political and military situation: with the departure of the armed Palestinian organizations and their fighters from the region following the last Israeli invasion in 1982, within the Palestinian camps political frameworks have been formed to assume responsibility for the camps at every level. They are called popular committees. After the Israeli withdrawal from the Tyre region, these popular committees took on the task of contacting the Amal leadership in the region for the sake of clarifying the relationship between the Palestinians and the residents of the region and for the sake of containing popular revenge against the Palestinians. The popular committees succeeded in most of the camps in staying in control, in making reason and logic prevail, and in not being swept away in the wake of the developments that occurred in Beirut after the war of the camps there. Only in al-Rashidiyah Camp, which, from the beginning, took a special position, did this not occur. Despite the repeated visits of officials of Amal to the camp, the relations between it and Amal remained unstable. Little by little, the camp began to take on a special military character. Armed men inside it began to guard it and to appear openly with their arms. Amal put up a barrier at its entrance and intensified security measures taken against anyone entering or leaving the camp.

It appeared that al-Rashidiyah Camp was outside the sphere of the popular committees, especially after many of Yasir 'Arafat's fighters returned to it. Since that time the question of the role that this "rebel" camp will play has loomed large among the citizens.

As for arms, the clashes of last week showed that the camp has a not insignificant number of arms, and even heavy weapons, such as mortar, missiles, and heavy machine guns (quadripod, bipod, counter attack), in addition to many light weapons.

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WORLD PEACE COUNCIL SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

Nicosia FALASTIN AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Nov 86 pp 31-33

[Article by Kaffah 'Arif: "Wajih Nassar, Secretary of World Peace Council and the Palestinian Year of 1986: A Campaign at the International Level"]

[Text] Wajih Nassar (Egyptian), secretary of the World Peace Council (based in Finland) says that Palestine is the heart of issue of the Arab liberation movement and that this is a part of the world liberation movement.

Taking advantage of several historic coincidences next year, the broadest international non-governmental campaign will be launched in solidarity with the people and cause of Palestine, especially since there is a broad American-Israeli military and political attack and plans being prepared that are not in the interest of the Palestinian cause.

Here is the conversation with Wajih Nassar who participated in the recent meeting of the World Peace Council.

[Question] Non-governmental organizations are preparing for next year extensive campaigns of solidarity with the Palestinian people and with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

What is the significance of the 1987 campaign?

[Answer] It has particular significance with regard to the Palestinian cause and the struggle for a just settlement. Next year there are important historic occasions, including the 70th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, the 40th anniversary of Resolution 181 of the General Assembly on the partition of Palestine, the 20th anniversary of the Israeli aggression in 1967, the tenth anniversary of al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, and the fifth anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut, and the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

These events are distinguishing characteristics in the history of the Palestinian cause that we must take into consideration as we prepare for our campaign of solidarity with the Palestinian people in the coming year.

We believe that there are three principal occasions concerning which all the non-governmental organizations, both national and international, could meet. These are the occasion of the partition of Palestine, the occasion of the Israeli aggression and occupation of the rest of the territory of Palestine, and the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This leaves the occasion of al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration to each organization separately, in order that each may take a position on them according to their political directions.

Naturally, when non-governmental organizations hold activities on these occasions, they will do so according to their own circumstances. Some of them will emphasize a certain aspect, such as social and economic conditions in the occupied territories or the human rights aspect. Other organizations will emphasize political aspects. However, all of them will be connected with the primary issue, which is the national rights of the Palestinian people, especially its right to self determination under the leadership of the PLO.

In next year's campaign, we will consider any aspects of the Palestinian cause connected with these occasions. However, the principal thing on which we will focus in the non-governmental organizations is the conditions and fate of the occupied territories. To whom does this territory belong? Does it belong to the other side or to the Palestinian people and is the land set aside for establishing its state?

A very violent struggle is raging around the question of the fate of the occupied territories and a number of plans and projects are being prepared to be applied to the people of the occupied territories and the territories themselves. They are fixed plans that are not in the interest of the Palestinian people and that do not ensure their national rights.

Position of Palestinian Liberation

[Question] What is the position of this campaign in the context of the campaign of solidarity with the Palestinian cause?

[Answer] I think that this campaign has its own special circumstances. We know that the PLO has undergone certain events recently. These events have undoubtedly left their negative impact on the international movement of solidarity with the Palestinian cause and thus on the international movement of solidarity with the Arab movement of liberation as a whole, because the Palestinian liberation movement is in the forefront of the overall Arab liberation movement. This has led to a weakening of this movement and a weakening of the Palestinian and Arab struggle.

Undoubtedly, the factor of international solidarity with us has an extremely important effect with regard to the struggle against the Israeli enemy supported by the United States. Therefore, the importance of the campaign of solidarity with the Palestinian people next year is in its being an attempt to awaken and encourage (or revitalize) the movement of solidarity with the Palestinian people. This will strengthen and encourage this movement and thus encourage the Arab liberation movement as a whole.

In addition, the strengthening of the struggle of the Palestinian people will affect the liberation movement in the world, because of the sensitive position of the Palestinian cause in the Middle East and the importance of the Middle East in international politics.

[Question] What are the steps that have been taken to prepare this campaign?

[Answer] I would like to say, first of all, that those who pointed out the importance of next year are certain Egyptian friends, such as Khalid Muhyi-al-Din and our friends connected with the Egyptian peace movement.

In the Council for International Peace, we could have begun the campaign, but we thought that it would be useful to begin it jointly with other international and national organizations.

You know that there is now what is called the "International Coordination Committee," which includes non-governmental organizations concerned with the Palestinian cause. There are also regional coordinating committees for these organizations in Europe and North America and other coordinating committees in Africa and Asia.

We decided to present this issue to the coordinating committees and in particular to the international coordinating committee, which held its meeting last June.

Then it was brought before the Third International Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations and the European Regional Conference, which held meetings on the Palestinian issue during this time (June 1986) and the issue received the interest of the non-governmental organizations. We consider this a very important step, because it has come to include a number of regional and international non-governmental organizations, which will embrace the strengthening of the campaign of solidarity with the people of Palestine.

Some attempts were made on what could be done and it was agreed to specifically include this issue so that it could be discussed in detail at the meeting of the European Coordinating Committee on 25 October in Geneva, then in the meeting of the International Coordinating Committee, which will be held in November also in Geneva, and then in the meeting of the coordinating committee in North America in the middle of November.

How do we prepare non-governmental organizations at the international level and in different continents, especially in Europe and North America, to carry out their obligations toward the Palestinian people?

How can we mobilize these organizations for the sake of undertaking an extensive campaign during next year for solidarity with the people of Palestine?

We see the importance of hurrying up the process of preparing for this campaign, because it requires making extensive practical and publicity arrangements. There is no doubt that this International Peace Conference, which includes a number of organizations, is an opportunity to arouse greater

interest in this issue and to mobilize people for the sake of intensifying their struggle and their solidarity with us.

During my trips and visits to various countries, especially recently during my visits to Cairo, Athens, and Finland, I personally made many contacts with non-governmental organizations with regard to this issue.

I reemphasized the primary issue, which is that the success of the campaign and the mobilization of organizations on the international level depends, as we are continually aware, on what happens to and is accomplished on the Palestinian cause itself.

As we mobilize the world, it remains incumbent upon us to increase our efforts to fortify the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory especially during the coming year and on the important occasions related to this issue. This will have a very great effect, in addition to influencing the forces for peace within Israel and the position of the forces for peace and liberation in every Arab country.

All this will play a role in strengthening this campaign, especially since world public opinion has recently faced an extremely violent campaign coordinated by Israel and the United States against the Palestinians and Arabs. We must not ignore the harmful effects of such campaigns.

World public opinion, which has been influenced one way or another because of the weakness of the Arab struggle in the past, will be influenced if this struggle is escalated. Thus we believe that it is incumbent upon all the Arab forces of peace and liberation to intensify their struggles for the effect that that will have on the forces for peace, liberation, and solidarity in the world.

Then, we must all gather around the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, support it and fortify its struggle. This issue is of the most extreme importance for making the campaign a success in defending the Palestinian cause.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS CONVENE

Nicosia FALASTIN AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Nov 86 pp 28-30

[Article by Khalid Darwish: "Secretary General of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ): Our Next Conference Will Be in Free Jerusalem or Grenada"]

[Text] From 20 to 22 October 1985, the capital of Bulgaria hosted the tenth periodic conference of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), which 400 people representing 121 regional journalist organizations attended.

The conference opened its sessions in the Palace of Culture in Sofia, in the presence of (Yordan Yotov), member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party and representative of Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian Council of State, the president of the IOJ, Karl Nordstrang, and the secretary general of the organization, Jerry Kubka.

The president of the organization opened the conference by praising the role that the IOJ plays as the largest journalists' union in the world and he spoke at great length of the state of the work of the organization during the period that followed the ninth conference (Moscow, 1981).

The president stressed that the organization enjoys a relatively large degree of freedom, because it has not become involved in the direct confrontation of international political problems, in contrast to other international organizations. In this respect, it resembles the Organization of Non-Aligned Countries. "However," Nordstrang went on to say, "we will continue to work faithfully against disinformation and will not hesitate to use the expression 'media imperialism'."

The president invited the conferees to proclaim an "international pact of honor" among journalists against war, taking into consideration the nature of the press and its ability to have an impact. Then he invited those present to stand for a moment of silence to mourn the death of two journalists: the Palestinian, Hanna Muqabbal, and the Chilean, Jose Tabia, who were martyred in the period between the two conferences. Then he announced the acceptance of the membership of 13 new regional journalists' organizations.

Committees, Committees

After that, telegrams signed by a number of presidents were read to the conference, including the telegram of Abu 'Ammar. Then the conferees split up into three working committees:

First: The New International Information Order.

Second: The Social and Professional Affairs Committee.

Third: The Committee of Media and Peace.

Palestine participated in the conference with a delegation headed by the secretary general of the Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists, Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahman, and whose members included Hasan al-Kashif, Jamil Hilal, and Nabil 'Amru. It had been decided that Bassam Abu Sharif would participate in the delegation, because of his position as vice president of IOJ, but "certain circumstances" prevented him from attending the conference.

During the next 3 days, the conferees carried on a discussion of fundamental issues within the framework of the committees formed for this purpose. In the Committee of Media and Peace, the discussion focussed on the dangers that threaten mankind because of the nuclear arms buildup. The participants discussed at length the Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing these weapons, stopping the militarization of space, and removing all nuclear weapons from Europe, in such a way that the Reykjavik summit occupied a large portion of the discussion of the committee.

The Social and Professional Affairs Committee was concerned with the social conditions and the professional affairs of journalists. Here, everyone talked at length of the policy of terrorism and suppression that the authorities practice against journalists in many regions of the world, especially in the countries of Latin America and the Middle East. The conditions of Palestinian journalists, collapsing under Israeli occupation captured the complete interest of the participants of this committee.

The new international information order was discussed exhaustively in the third committee. Three journalists in this committee revealed the colonialist aspect of the work of the western media and the various faces of the cultural assault on developing countries. The importance of establishing a new international information order that will ensure the just distribution of information and strengthen the role of national news agencies was stressed.

The three committees held their session in smaller halls in the Palace of Culture, while in the main hall, the general session continued to give an opportunity to the heads of the delegations to discuss the concerns and aspirations of their local unions and they expressed their opinions on the decisions that would be issued by the conference.

A Palestinian Question and a "Lebanese" Reply

Palestine, the cause of the Palestinian people, and its just struggle were mentioned in the speeches of the majority of the speakers. The head of the Palestinian delegation, Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahman, discussed the policy of oppression and subjection that the Israeli occupation authorities practiced in the occupied territories and extends over the Palestinian press and Palestinian journalists. He enumerated to those present the facts, figures, and realities, asking the conferees to courageously stand by just struggle in which the Palestinian people is engaging under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, its sole legitimate representative.

The elections on the last day of the conference resulted in the reelection of the Findlander Karl Nordstrang as president of the organization and the Czech Jerry Kubka as secretary-general. Bassam Abu Sharif remained in his position as one of the vice presidents.

In the end a "statement of solidarity" was issued by the conference, in which the resolution of the last summit of the Organization of Non-Aligned Countries in Harare was adopted.

A few moments after the end of the work of the conference, the president and secretary general of the organization held a press conference in which they answered the questions of Bulgarian journalists and foreign journalists accredited in Sofia.

In response to a question of FALASTIN AL-THAWRAH's correspondent on the non-execution of the some of the decisions that the conferences of the organization have taken, especially its decision to send a committee to study the facts of the conditions of Palestinian journalists in the occupied territories, the secretary general affirmed that that organization had sent a large delegation of journalists to Palestinian camps in Lebanon! When the correspondent pointed out to the secretary general that the question concerned journalists in the occupied territories, Kubka answered: The organization has made a decision to give the Palestinian martyr, Hanna Muqabbal, a high-ranking decoration!

In his answer to the question of the correspondent of Radio Prague on the location where the next conference will be held, Mr Kubka said: We hope to hold it in liberated Jerusalem or in Grenada.

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PRINCE TALAL IBN 'ABD-AL-'AZIZ INTERVIEWED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 25 Oct 86 pp 32-34

[Article: "The Arab Situation Is Deplorable and Deteriorating and an Arab Confederation Is the Sole Solution"]

[Text] Prince Talal Ibn 'Abd-al-Aziz once promised "not to give any press interviews after today." So when our bureau chief in Riyadh, Seliman Nemr, and our colleague from our Damascus bureau, Hanan al-Sheriff, went to attend a press conference held by Prince Talal 2 weeks ago, an interview with the prince was unexpected. Yet the interview went on and on, branched off, and then escalated into a heated discussion.

When we met with Prince Talal Ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz in Riyadh, his resignation from the directorship of the Arab Gulf Program for Aiding UN Development Organizations had already raised many questions and touched off a spate of rumors and gossip. The main, said one rumor, had been under so much pressure that he began to gripe about everything. He was so upset he decided to withdraw from public life and step down from the role he had been assuming and not just from his job as director of the Arab Gulf Program.

Other rumors had it that a few of the prince's views had been embarrassing to others, especially to those who do not subscribe to many of his views on social development.

Rumors and Rumors

To avoid rumors, the prince said he would resign and travel abroad, emphasizing, however, that he would not leave the country "because my destiny and the destiny of all of us are closely tied up with the present, past, and future of this country."

Some may ask: But why all this noise about the resignation of Prince Talal Ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz from his post as director of the Arab Gulf Program for Aiding UN Organizations? The answer is that by resigning from the directorship of the program, the prince is stepping down from a humanistic, cultural, and social role assumed by a man often described as the "Prince of Children." This role is particularly important in view of the fact that the prince is a stepping down from a humanistic, cultural, and social role assumed by a man

often described as the "Prince of Children." This role is particularly important in view of the fact that the prince is a son of King 'Abd-al-'Aziz. His resignation from the past may be insignificant but his resignation from that role is very significant, hence, the gossip and rumors.

No one doubts that the prince entertains some controversial views. He himself said: "I do not deny that there are many who oppose many of the views I espouse. That is not unusual; on the contrary, it is a healthy phenomenon. Why don't we discuss and debate and indeed create a civilized nation of some political and economic weight in the world? Ours has already, thank God, become one of the most firmly established political systems in the Third World." Explaining, the prince went on to say: "Of course there is opposition to some of my views. These are those who endorse and those who oppose my views. I wish those who oppose me would speak out. There should be no silent opposition."

What are the views of Prince Talal Ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz?

When a correspondent of AL-MUSTAQBAL met with the prince, he was exhausted both physically and mentally. It was a state bordering on despair, which was manifest in the political and social views he expressed and in his intellectual outlook.

He said: "In our Arab world, particularly in this age, we never speak candidly, because candor is objectionable in our Arab world. When asked about what stopped him from speaking candidly, he replied: "Don't believe that we are restricted by political conditions only, for it is the social precautions that must be taken into account due to the nature of our societies. These societies have their own entrenched customs and traditions, and no one can call for changing those inherited customs and traditions."

[Question] It is known that you have some "exciting" views (if I may use the expression) about the Saudi society which we all know has its peculiar Islamic traits which evolved from being the land of Revelation and the Message.

[Answer] First, I object to the use of the term "exciting." I admit having entertained views expressing my personal convictions. They are the views of someone who believes that society must keep abreast of urban development and must interact with the movement of history. However, I must once again say that such a development must not be achieved at the expense of our Islamic beliefs. What are those views you are talking about? Give me an example.

[Question] For example, your view that political liberalism must accompany the economic liberalism existing in your country. I said there can be no economic liberalism without political liberalism. This is true, because there is a distinction between economic liberalism and economic chaos. But should this view be projected as out-of-the-norm advocacy? The gossip-mongers are those who distort statements. I advocate an economic and political liberalism which takes the peculiar economic circumstances of each country into account. For example, in a country such as Saudi Arabia it would be unreasonable for me to call for political liberalism in the Western sense, but

to have a shura council, yes, by all means, because this type of liberalism is closely interwoven with our history and traditions. For the shura is one of the mainstays for which King 'Abd-al-'Aziz is credited. Following the death of our father, and since the days of King Saud, we have been espousing a system based on the shura concept, which I believe will be recrystallized so that the shura council is consistent with our religion, our environment, and our conditions, for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has its unique circumstance. To have a shura council is part and parcel of our constitution and is consistent with what all the kings of Saudi Arabia have been advocating. This is our form of liberalism, but liberalism is relative; it differs from one country to the next. That is what we mean by liberalism. As for economic liberalism, it is designed to guard against economic chaos and as such is in tune with the political liberalism we advocate.

[Question] What do you mean by the shura council? Are the members elected or appointed?

[Answer] As I said earlier, it is all relative. But I say it is not by appointment but by choice. In a country like ours, at least at the beginning, members of the shura council must be selected from among men of competence and expertise, for it is not reasonable in a country like ours with its unique circumstances to call for elections. Why? Because that would be unprecedented. Gradually, and after several years, the decisionmakers may decide that the time is propitious for an elected council.

[Question] What did you mean by saying that the problem in the Arab world and the Third World is that the political system is not based on institutions but on individuals?

[Answer] The problem in our Arab countries, save for a few, is that the decisionmakers there came into power by accident, and some tie the destiny of their countries to their own. So if something happened to the decisionmaker the system goes down, and up goes another system, triggering changes that impact on the course of events in that country. Some of these changes may be wholesome or may not be. But why don't we have constitutional institutions in power? That does not mean that such institutions will rule at the expense of the decisionmaker, but it means that they will ensure continuity of power and continuity of the country's economic, political, and cultural development. After the death of King 'Abd-al-'Aziz, some believed that what the king had set up would collapse. But experience has shown that 'Abd-al-'Aziz had built a strong nation ensuring continuity of rule based on the same principles he laid down. Thus our country's march has not been hindered. 'Abd-al-'Aziz created the institution; he passed away but the institution stayed. So the system in the kingdom, and I say it with full conviction and in all candor, is the strongest system in the Arab world. The institution of power in the kingdom interacts with the people's feelings and emotions and conforms to the peculiar circumstances of the country. My call for greater dependence on institutions rather than individuals is designed to create economic, political, and psychological stability in the Arab countries so that they can achieve the cherished progress and prosperity that benefit all.

[Question] One of your controversial views endorses interpretation in matters of religion so that the Muslim religion, or to be more precise, the shura that cannot be changed, but there are consequences which can be interpreted to cope with the movement of history. Interpretation in religion is important so that our societies do not remain closed, thus jeopardizing their social and cultural development. The great Muslim scientists laboriously interpreted the shura. It was through this interpretation in the early Islamic ages that the great Islamic civilization evolved first in religion and then in science, literature, and philosophy. So we heard and learned about the Shaykh of Islam Ibn Taymiyah, Ibn Rushd, al-Farabi, Ibn Khaldun, and others, who transferred science and culture to the Europeans.

[Question] The advocate a change in the conditions of Arab women.

[Answer] The concept of freedom is also relative and differs from one country to another. If you say that I am for giving the Saudi or Arab woman freedom according to the Western concept, I say no. Our environment, traditions, and social conditions can never tolerate that. I even say that conditions in the kingdom differ from those prevailing in countries that are close to us such as Jordan and Egypt. Islam accorded women most of their rights. My conception of woman stems from the Islamic conception, yet at the same time I urge that those rights be exercised. How? That is the question, and that is where interpretation and discussion are in order. I call for that while fully cognizant of the conditions of my society. Do you know that society rejects the notion that women should exercise their rights? The rejection stems from our traditions. Take, for example, what happened a few years ago when the government of his royal highness the king decreed that there would be no marriage until two conditions were met. First, the woman's consent must be secured and, second, the marriage must be registered with the court. Society reacted with anger, for how could a parent consent to his daughter's having a say in marriage, a say in her life and destiny? It was customary for a daughter's father to say to the would-be groom, "Your wife is my client," in the presence of one or two witnesses, whereupon the marriage would be officiated. So initially society was stunned, but with the passage of time it gradually began to accept the change, which is consistent with the Islamic shura and our cultural development.

[Question] You have advocated that citizens participate in decisionmaking. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Answer] We must ensure that every citizen is free to express his opinion on many matters. I am confident that through this participation we can make every citizen a responsible person who knows how to exercise his rights. After years of this participation we will see a citizen who is capable of sharing in the process of decisionmaking, that is, everything is achieved gradually and through practice. I believe that our system of councils, open councils where the decisionmakers are accessible to the citizens, is one way of participation in the decisionmaking.

If those basic issues occupied Prince Talal Ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz, we see the man playing in his society a role which in the past 6 years assumed humanistic

proportions through his humanistic activities, beginning with his concern for the child, then his concern for the woman, and finally his concern for social development. What form will this role take now that the prince wants to resign his post as director of the Arab Gulf Program for Aiding UN Development Organizations?

This role may be revived through intellectual and cultural participation with the Arab intelligentsia which is forming in several Arab capitals nowadays. Prince Talal thinks along the same lines, but he says that he needs some rest, both physical and mental. The Arab situation, according to the prince, is deplorable and is deteriorating so much that many men of wisdom in the Arab world find themselves incapable of stopping this downhill trend. Asked if this was caused by the absence of the Arab national concept, the prince said: "My national concept is the concept of Arab integration. For this reason I call for a type of Arab unity called confederation in which each ruler will retain his responsibility for running his country, but that would not preclude establishing political, economic, and social cooperation with other Arab countries. We ought to foster our Arab orientation to preserve our future. For example, in the Arab Peninsula there is an abundance of oil and money; in Egypt and Syria skills and expertise are available; and there are vast agricultural possibilities in the Sudan. If all these elements cooperate, would we not be able to forge an Arab economic integration capable of achieving food security in the Arab world? These then are the national concepts and this is the solution to our economic, developmental, and social problems, which most definitely will impact on our political conditions."

If Prince Talal holds decisionmakers responsible for much of what is going on in the Arab world, he also holds Arab intellectuals partly responsible, for as he put it: "It is the intellectuals who illuminate the road for the people and nations and who formulate solutions. After that the responsibility of the decisionmakers and that of the people take hold." In conclusion the prince asks: "But where are the Arab intellectuals today? Are they silent? Afraid?"

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POSSIBLE ARMS DEAL WITH FRANCE DISCUSSED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 25 Oct 86 p 19

[Article: "Because France Still Maintains Her Positive Arab Policy, Saudi Arabia Purchases French Arms"]

[Text] Prior to the arrival of the French defense minister in Riyadh, the news media in the Saudi capital reported that the purpose of his forthcoming visit to Saudi Arabia and his scheduled talks with Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz, the Saudi second deputy premier and minister of defense and aviation, was to discuss the sale of French arms and weapons systems to the kingdom, including the advanced AMX tank. The discussion will also deal with the possibility of a purchase by Saudi Arabia of the French Mirage 2000 aircraft.

At the conclusion of his talks with his French counterpart Andre Giraud, the Saudi minister of defense said an agreement had been signed with the French minister of defense. The "framework" agreement calls for reinforcing the Saudi naval "Sawari Project." Under terms of the agreement the needs of the Saudi naval forces for war supplies and equipment will be met. The Sawari Project, begun in 1981 and completed early this year, provides for the construction of an advanced naval fleet. France will ship to Saudi Arabia all the naval systems and weapons she needs, including 4 helicopter assault carriers, 24 Dauphin helicopters, 2 ships for the supply, provision, and transport of crude oil, and a large number of naval missiles. The deal is worth 11 billion francs.

The French defense minister said that the new agreement, signed last Sunday, sets the terms for equipping the Saudi naval forces with supplies, weapons, and systems for the Sawari Project. AL-MUSTAQBAL has learned that under this agreement the Saudi naval forces will be equipped with six new naval vessels. Information about the total value of this new deal is not available. The French defense minister only said that the new agreement has set the terms and opens the door for French manufacturers to negotiate with the Saudi government delivery of the required arms and equipment.

There is no doubt that France sustained a big loss for not selling Mirage 2000 aircraft to Saudi Arabia when the latter purchased British Tornado aircraft instead. The deal was worth \$7 billion. A major factor in this loss was

Britain's offer of credit payments. This prompted France to demonstrate more flexibility in the hope of concluding more deals with Saudi Arabia. In addition, Franco-Saudi relations, described by Prince Sultan as excellent due to France's positive Arab policy, open up new avenues for new arms deals with Saudi Arabia. However, the kingdom does not want to become an arsenal of weaponry, especially unnecessary weaponry. So when the French defense minister discussed with the Saudis his country's preparedness to meet all their needs for war supplies and weapons, he was told that what Saudi Arabia needs most right now is naval vessels and missiles to reinforce her fleet. Thus the "framework" agreement was signed to complete the Sawari Project. As for the AMX missiles, Saudi Arabia intends to reinforce its artillery, which now has an inventory of 300 French MF tanks, purchased 10 years ago, and 60 American M-60 tanks.

In the past few years the government of Saudi Arabia approached the government of West Germany for this purchase of Leopard-2 tanks, believed to be among the most powerful and sophisticated in the world. But the Germans procrastinated and finally declined to deliver. This in turn adversely affected Riyadh's relations with Bonn. Brazil, on the other hand, offered to sell to Saudi Arabia its (Osario) tanks fitted with French guns. So far the Saudis have not made a decision concerning this offer.

The French minister described the French AMX tanks as powerful and sophisticated, adding that they had been offered for sale to the Saudis and that an agreement had been reached to run a test on this type of tanks sometime next summer in the Saudi desert. It appears that the testing was in response to remarks made by Saudi officials about the tanks' ability to stand extremely hot temperatures in the Saudi desert. Hence the decision on those tanks has been postponed until after summer 1987.

As for French aircraft, the minister said that in the course of his conversation with Prince Sultan the Mirage 2000 and 4000 and the Rafal had been discussed, adding that it was up to the Saudis to choose what they needed. Apparently, Saudi Arabia, which had signed the Tornado deal with Britain, is not in need of any more aircraft at present, at least for the next 2 years. This might explain why she declined to make a decision on new French aircraft.

It is now apparent from the talks the French minister had conducted in Riyadh and the good reception he had been accorded, especially his reception by King Fahd in Medina, where the French minister went on an inspection tour, that Saudi Arabia is very much interested in maintaining Saudi-French relations at their best and in expressing appreciation for France's readiness to equip Saudi Arabia with the weapons and systems she needs with no strings attached.

The French offer and other offers confirm what Prince Sultan said time and again that the world markets are open to Saudi Arabia, from which she can buy what she needs, and that she rejects off hand any conditions compromising her will and sovereignty to use whatever arms she opts to buy.

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ASPECTS OF NATION'S DEVELOPMENT ON 15TH ANNIVERSARY REVIEWED

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Dec 86 p 5

[Article: "15 Years of Progress and Prosperity: The Struggle for Development and Construction Goes on"]

[Text] Tomorrow, Tuesday 2 December 1986, the United Arab Emirates will celebrate its 15th national day as it looks toward the future with a confidence it derives from the faith of its government and people in the higher interests of the federation and firm belief in the causes of the nation and its people's rights to a free dignified life whose realization is founded in exertion, sincerity and devotion to the lofty values derived from Islamic law and the Arab cultural heritage.

The government views the struggle for development in the future with the same determination and pride that accompanied its first steps, and it is evaluating the achievements of the past with the requisite objectivity so that it will be able to consolidate the achievements as it draws the road today which is the basis of tomorrow, in its conviction that the multitude of achievements of the past does not efface the need for more comprehensive achievements in the future. Therefore, the stage to come, in the context of negative international economic and political changes, requires the redoubling of efforts and the concentration of effort to provide security, stability and continuity in building the economic and service bases, monitoring their development and improving their performance.

The government gave concrete form to its principles in practice when it sought from the beginning to build its domestic policy on the absolute conviction that continued support of federal institutions is a crucial matter imposed by the circumstances of the historic state of affairs which surrounds the area, with the heated military and political storms that envelop it, and that the presence of a strong, integrated federation will alone make it possible to pave the way to progress, protect the heritage and resources, persevere in the face of challenges and perform national responsibilities at a distance from the negative aspects of disputes which arrest the course of the federation.

The government has considered that stability will be achieved only by guaranteeing the security of the country and that security will be realized only

through the presence of armed forces rallying under a unified command and defending the nation from the dangers and conspiracies hanging over it.

This policy is founded on the belief that the members of the country are its true resource and the cornerstone of the process of comprehensive development. Therefore, it has devoted its absolute attention to education and has sought through educational institutions to develop people's minds, expand their perceptions and build their skills and faculties. Throughout the years, it has striven to provide educational, health, social and housing services, work to improve the quality of these services and provide them for everyone.

The federation has led a unique experiment in narrowing the gap all developing societies are suffering from between the public services offered to people in the towns and those offered the rural areas. The government has made basic services generally accessible to all and has moved them into the heart of the desert and the other remote areas to realize the requisite balance in the stage of construction the country is witnessing. It has thus invested national income for the basic goal for whose sake it exists, which is to prepare the people for the struggle to build the present and future and prepare the nation for the post-oil stage.

Foreign Policy

In foreign policy, the constitution of the state of the United Arab Emirates implanted the foundations on which its domestic, Arab and foreign policy is founded when it stated "The federation is part of the great Arab nation and bonds of religion, language, history and common destiny tie it to it... Islam is the official religion of the federation, Islamic law is a major source of legislation in it, and the official language of the federation is the Arabic language."

The constitution, in its preamble, also stated that one of the most important goals in establishing the federation is "creation of firmer ties among the Arab emirates in the form of an independent sovereign federal state which is able to preserve its identity and the identity of its members and cooperates with the fraternal Arab countries and all other friendly countries belonging to the United Nations organizations, and the international community in general, on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocity of interests and benefits."

Throughout the past 14 years, the state of the United Arab Emirates has remained faithful in its foreign positions to the firm foundations the government has pursued since the moment it was established, guided by the leadership of the principles the constitution spelled out in order to draw up its positions, which basically arise from its Islamic and Arab affiliation, its distinctive relations with the countries of the developing world and its desire to cooperate with all countries which believe in justice and peace.

The broad positions of the country's policy in the Gulf context are embodied in the aspirations of the people of the region and their permanent effort to strengthen solidarity among themselves, with reliance on their common

heritage and the unity of their goals and destiny. Therefore, the country has been concerned to rely on common Gulf action as a basis for its Gulf orientation. It played a special role in the birth of the Council of Cooperation of the Countries of the Arab Gulf in Abu Dhabi in May 1981 and viewed it as an Arab effort at unity which could play its anticipated role in realizing the hope of all the Arab people for comprehensive Arab unity.

The government has defined its position on the issue of the security of the Arab Gulf region in a clear, categorical manner on all occasions on a firm basis founded on the right of the people of the Gulf to bear the responsibility of protecting the Gulf to the exclusion of others. Linked to this matter is the country's permanent emphasis on the need to guarantee freedom of shipping in the Arab Gulf on grounds that that is the backbone of the economy of the countries bordering on it and its transformation since the discovery of oil in its subsoil into one of the most important arteries of the world economy on the one hand, and the necessity of sparing the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea from entering into the axes of the international struggle, since they are the two gateways to the Arab Gulf, the guarantee of whose stability and safety can be consummated only through the guarantee of the neutrality and peace of the Indian Ocean. From this premise, the country has viewed the security of the region of the Arab Gulf from the perspective of its vital connection to the security of the Arab nation, since it is that nation's right flank.

On this basis, as well, the country has constantly advocated the need to put an immediate limit to the war underway between the two Moslem neighbors Iraq and Iran, because its continuation is a great waste of the two countries' human, economic and military resources, a weakening of the capabilities of the Arab and Islamic nation, which must be directed toward their real enemies, and an invitation to everyone who allows himself to penetrate into the region, shake its stability and security and weaken its regional and international positions and standing.

Foreign Aid

The government has considered that the world is facing a serious problem which is embodied in the imbalance between the aspirations of the developing countries and the dominance by the major industrial countries of the resources of the international economy. The government's early realization of this fact is what lay behind its insistence on the need for establishment of a just international economic system to narrow the gap between the poor people and the rich of the world, if the world is to avoid an obscure future which involves elements of a serious explosion.

When the state of the United Arab Emirates elected to establish its policy vis-a-vis the countries of the developing world on the basis of an appeal in principle for the establishment of an international economic system and directed criticism at the major industrial countries because of the paucity of the aid they offer the poor countries, it did not declare this position to the world just by way of recording positions. It accompanied its statement with action, which is the moral criterion of every successful foreign policy, and presented to a large group of developing countries aid which found

its way through a number of channels the country had established, alone, through the aid and grants the government offers directly and also the loans and aid the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development offers, or in participation with other countries concerned through the regional and international organizations and bodies involved, such as the OPEC fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Fund for Technical Aid to Arab and African Countries, the Islamic Development Bank and other bodies.

Since the declaration of its independence, the country has stood out as one of the main nations offering aid to the developing countries, in terms of aid both through absolute figures and its percentage of the country's gross national product. The share in some years rose to about 20 percent of national product, which is the highest percentage known so far. The World Bank's report pointed out that the volume of official aid the country offered between 1975 and 1983 alone came to \$7,196,000,000, for an annual average of \$799 million. The ratio of official aid to gross national product in the 9 years ending in 1983 came to about 5.22 percent. The importance of this aid is apparent through a comparison with the aid offered by the member countries of the committee of development aid, whose ratio to national product has been estimated at 0.36 percent, except for Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, which offered aid close to 0.7 percent, which the United Nations specified in the second and third decades of development.

In addition to the direct aid and loans the government offers, there is a flow of private aid which goes through non-traditional channels, including the aid offered to help victims of natural disasters and the aid their highnesses the members of the supreme council of the federation offer for the establishment of health, educational, religious, housing and other installations in a number of the world's countries.

Oil and Gas

Oil in the state of the emirates is considered the backbone of the economy and oil exports during the past 14 years of the life of the country have accounted for more than 90 percent of the total value of exports, while revenues derived from the sale of oil have represented roughly about the same percentage in the area of general revenues.

It was natural, since the status of oil assumed such major importance, that the country should devote its full attention to it and should use it for establishing an economic base which would help reduce oil's share of overall economic activity and use its revenues to build a human base without which it would not be possible to establish any other base.

The government at a very early time was aware of the need to exercise the political maturity it possesses and translated that into greater participation in deriving benefit from oil resources and directing policies for producing, marketing and preserving oil as a basic resource for the coming generation. In order to realize this end it sought recourse in the initiation of discussions with the foreign oil companies operating in the country and a

number of measures which in their totality affirmed its sovereignty over its natural resources.

The importance of natural gas in the structure of the country's exports is increasing in spite of the relatively recent character of gas exports; they began only in April 1977. The government has sought to develop the use and processing of this important material, which now enjoys a basic status among the other [non-oil] exports, since the value of exports of liquefied natural gas and propane, pentane and butane gas of different types in 1985 accounted for about 5.2 billion dirhams, which is the equivalent of 58 percent of total other exports and re-exports that year, when they came to about 9 billion dirhams in value.

High Priority to Industrialization

The government has granted special priority to industrialization to correct the structure of production and reduce reliance on the crude oil and gas sector which accounts for the bulk of domestic product and on which most economic and social activities in the country depend. Therefore, the tendency has been to avoid nearly-absolute reliance on a single sector in isolation, since it is greatly influenced by the conditions of the international market and foreign factors and is extremely sensitive, as a result of factors the government generally cannot control.

Proceeding from this conscious premise, the government has found that the existing situation can be remedied only by a proliferation of productive sectors so that income sources may be diversified and the sound bases for the country's economy may be implanted. Emphasis has been made on industry because on the basis of international economic criteria it is the competent sector around which development efforts must emerge, because of the existence of factors which help the establishment of various industries such as the presence of adequate capital, the presence of raw materials, energy and manpower, and other basic factors.

It is not possible to talk about the existence of major industries in the country prior to the commencement of exploitation of oil resources, in spite of the emergence of a number of simple craft and manual industries. However, the start of circumstances of oil production at increasing rates, beginning at the end of the sixties, offered the appropriate conditions for the emergence of various industries whose importance has increased with the passage of time. They include massive industrial complexes, as in al-Ruways and Jabal 'Ali, and a large group of industries consisting of the aluminum smelter, cement and so forth.

Agricultural Development

The agriculture, livestock and fish resources sector realized an increase of 3.8 percent in the value of its production between 1984 and 1985, from 1.3 billion dirhams in the former year to 1.4 billion in the latter, equal to 1.26 and 1.45 percent of the value of gross domestic product in the 2 years, respectively, assigning secondary status to this sector if this view is adopted. However, the importance of the agricultural and livestock sector

lies in its being the sector in which citizens account for a large share of the volume of the workforce, and in addition it helps provide more than 20 percent of the population's food requirements.

All in all, casting a comprehensive glance at the agricultural sector from the establishment of the country to 1984 will offer a clear picture of the leaps in development which have been realized. The area cultivated in the years 1972 to 1984 rose by 61 percent, from 118,000 to 285,000 donums, and agricultural production recorded a 16-fold increase, from 39,000 tons in 1972 to 668,000 tons. The rate of increase in fish production came to 80 percent, from 40,800 tons to 74,000 tons in 1984, and the volume of poultry meat rose threefold from 1977 to 1984, from 1,600 tons in the initial year under comparison to more than 5,000 tons in 1984.

Livestock meat production rose to about 48,000 tons; poultry meat production covers about 40 percent of local consumption and local egg production covers about 70 percent of consumption. Self-sufficiency, which is estimated at about 250 eggs per capita per year, is rapidly nearing attainment, and the country's production of milk and cheese covers about 40 percent of consumption, while the fish caught in the waters of the Gulf and the Gulf of Oman are considered among the best types available and the quantities caught are surplus to consumption.

Public Services

The economic circumstances the country is going through at the present time must not hide a group of important facts, which are that the country has continued to sustain the provision of an excellent level of services, reflecting great attention to the health of the citizen, his education at all academic levels and the provision of suitable housing and proper social care.

The deployment of schools in all areas of the country, the improvement in the standard of living among citizens and the provision of material incentives for continuing education, in addition to progress in health care and social attention, have all led to a rise in the number of students in a manner which has exceeded the rate of growth of the population on most occasions.

Between the academic year 1971-72 and the academic year 1985-86, the number of male and female students increased eight times, from 32,862 to more than 250,000. Efforts at adult education and the eradication of illiteracy realized constant progress in the years of life of the state of the federation. Between the academic years 1972-73 and 1985-86, the total number of male and female students at all levels in the eradication of illiteracy and adult education rose five times, from 4,912 in the former year to 23,233 in the latter year, and the number of people who reached the secondary level in 1984-85 came to 3,207.

The University of the Emirates has been subject to an intensified development program since study in it began in 1977. This has dealt with quantity as it has dealt with type. There is a sum total of plans the university is

carrying out at the current stage or is preparing to carry out in the future to complete the picture of the university as an edifice of civilization and a beacon of education and science in the country.

The number of male and female students enrolled in the university between the first year and the academic year 1985-86 registered a rise which came to 15 times, from about 500 male and female students to more than 7,000, and the number of teachers rose fivefold, from 68 in 1977-78 to 340 in the academic year 1984-85. The number of teachers and readers in the following academic year is estimated at about 635.

The university has graduated five main classes of male and female students since its inauguration. The total number of graduates has come to 1,677, of whom 1,531 are students who have gone to work in the public and private sector, while some have preferred to continue studies abroad to obtain higher degrees.

Health Care

In the area of health care, the government has sought to provide its citizens with the best that can be provided in medical care with the objective of providing a healthy atmosphere for members of the society and protecting them from diseases, so that it will be feasible for all persons to attain their maximum intrinsic powers and participate effectively in the process of economic and social development in the country. This has resulted in an expansion in the provision of health services and their extension to all population centers in the country, however distance may alienate them. It has been a fixed aspect of the country's domestic policy to work to extend services to the citizens, and not move citizens to benefit from the services.

In the 6 years between 1980 and 1985, the number of government hospitals increased to 80 and clinics rose from 72 to 103. In addition, that was accompanied by a rise in the number of doctors, from 1,114 in 1980 to 1,350 in 1985, in visitors from 1.9 to 2.2 million and in beds from 2,972 to 3,800.

In all, the number of government hospitals and main private hospitals at the end of the first half of 1986 came to 30 as compared with 26 in 1982. The number of all clinics lying under the supervision of the Ministry of Health at the end of the first half of 1986 came to 112, of which 89 were general outpatient clinics, eight were obstetrics and gynecology centers, eight were preventive medicine centers, seven were major dental clinics and eight were special centers for school health, while the number of school health clinics rose from 289 in 1982 to 330 at the end of June 1986.

The volume of government spending on health services reflects the concern the government has given to health services. The Ministry of Health budget rose more than 17 times over between 1981 and 1985, from 55 million to 947 million dirhams.

NATION COOPERATES WITH KENYA, INDONESIA IN JOINT PROJECTS

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Dec 86 p 15

[Article by Ibrahim Ahmad: "Development of Economic and Trade Relations between the Emirates and Indonesia and Kenya"]

[Text] Officials in the Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry, headed by Sa'id al-Kindi, the vice chairman of the board, discussed areas of joint cooperation between the emirates and Indonesia and the possibility of developing commercial and economic relations and establishing joint investment and industrial projects with delegations from Indonesia and Kenya.

At the meeting with the Indonesian delegation, al-Kindi declared that the emirates' imports from Indonesia via Dubai have witnessed tangible growth in recent years, rising from \$24 million in 1981 to \$34 million in 1985. Nonetheless, this figure accounts for no more than one seven-thousandth of the emirates' total general imports via Dubai, which come to \$5 billion a year.

He said "Indonesia has recently established the Indonesian center for commercial development in Dubai, and we are confident that this center, in cooperation with the Indonesian bodies concerned, will be able to oversee these goals." Heading the Indonesian delegation was the chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and the delegation contained more than 20 members representing the lumber, clothing, spice and foodstuffs trades.

The chairman of the Indonesian delegation declared that Indonesia welcomed the establishment of joint projects with the emirates in Indonesia for the export of products connected with rattan.

He said that following the drop in oil prices, his country is trying to increase its exports of other materials to support its trade balance.

Officials in the chamber also discussed areas of joint cooperation with the Kenya commercial delegation. Sa'id al-Kindi, vice chairman of the Dubai chamber, called on Kenya to establish a commercial center for itself in Dubai so that it could present Kenyan products and get to know good organizations and areas of cooperation in the field, paving the way for the establishment of joint investment projects between the emirates and Kenya.

ABU DHABI EMIRATE PROJECTS REVIEWED

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Ahmad Sa'id: "Construction of 98 Projects in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in the First Half of This Year"]

[Text] The number of projects in the annual development program in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi that have been carried out in the first half of this year, and on which final payment decrees have been issued, came to 98 costing 1,445,300,000 dirhams. The final payments for these have come to 128.6 million dirhams.

The completion of these projects by executive departments in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was as follows:

The Public Works Department, 21 projects.

The Water and Electricity Department, 14 projects.

The Abu Dhabi Municipality and City Planning Department, 32 projects.

The al-'Ayn Municipality and Agriculture Department, 14 projects.

The Department of Agriculture and Livestock Production, 16 projects.

The office of the representative of the ruler in the Eastern Province, 11 projects.

A report by the Abu Dhabi Planning Department pointed out that the most important projects the Public Works Department carried out include the project to excavate the channel between Mina' Zayid and the Umm al-Nar channel, at a cost of 367.4 million dirhams, and the Umm al-Nar-Shihamah road project at a cost of 48.8 million dirhams.

The most important projects the Municipality of Abu Dhabi carried out include the Great Mosque rotary intersection tunnel project, costing 194.8 million dirhams, the project of the main building for the secretariat general of the municipalities in Abu Dhabi costing 190.6 million dirhams, and

the project of the overpass and intersection between Sa'id Ibn Tahnun Street and the airport road costing 101.5 million dirhams.

The most important projects the al-'Ayn Municipality Department has carried out include the 11A rotary bridge in al-'Ayn costing 44.7 million dirhams.

The Water and Electricity Department has carried out the project to establish control centers in al-Wathbah and the al-Shaykh Khalifah rest house at a cost of 28.1 million dirhams.

The office of the representative of the ruler in the Eastern Province has carried out a project to supply the summit of Mount Hafit with water at a cost of 19 million dirhams.

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BRIEFS

ABU DHABI PROJECT ALLOCATIONS--Actual expenditures on all annual development program projects in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in the first half of this year came to 1,599,400,000 dirhams, a ratio of 36 percent of total allocations for this year, which came to 4.5 billion dirhams. The report on followup of execution of the annual development program stated that the total spent on Chapter One projects (projects under contract) came to 1,531,800,000 dirhams, and the total expenditures on Chapter Two projects (direct action projects) came to 67.6 million dirhams. The report stated that the execution in most departments is to be considered average. The Works Department realized a rate of execution of 32 percent, since its expenditures came to 351.5 million dirhams of its basic allocations, which come to 1,093,600,000 dirhams. The Water and Electricity Department realized a rate of construction of 32 percent, since its expenditures came to 383.9 million dirhams of its basic allocations, which totalled 1,189,300,000 dirhams. The Department of al-'Ayn Municipality and Agriculture realized a rate of completion of 24 percent, since its expenditures came to 458.4 million dirhams. With respect to the Department of the Municipality of Abu Dhabi, its construction was high, since it realized a completion rate of 49 percent. Its expenditures came to 587.9 million dirhams out of its basic allocations, which total 1.21 billion dirhams. The Ministry of Education and Culture realized a mediocre rate of completion of 5 percent, since its expenditures came to 1.5 million dirhams out of original allocations totalling 32.2 million dirhams. [Text] [Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 Nov 86 p 4]

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UN PERMANENT DELEGATE COMMENTS ON ARMS DEAL DEVELOPMENTS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 16 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Washington--IRNA: In a special interview with the IRNA correspondent in Washington, Dr Sa'id Raja'i Khorasani, permanent representative of the Islamic Republic at the UN, yesterday [Saturday] expressed his personal views regarding Reagan's recent proclamation about United States' objectives in establishing relations with Iran and the statements of other U.S. officials in this regard, the reports concerning the role of the Zionist regime in these contacts and the probable reactions of the Islamic world and that of the Arabs. At this interview, Dr Raja'i considered Reagan's proclamation as a sign of U.S. gravitation toward reality and the acceptance of the Islamic revolution.

He said that the mass media and the implicit confirmation by some Reagan administration officials regarding the participation of the Zionist regime in these negotiations are completely baseless, and further added that it is possible that the American officials have conducted negotiations directly with the Zionists since they don't seem to have any problem with them, however we cannot know this for sure.

Mr Raja'i Khorasani also stated: The main objective of the U.S. mass media and the officials in projecting the role of the Israelis in the negotiations is merely an internal publicity stunt which also aligns with the objective of creating disunity between Iran and other Muslim nations.

Furthermore, he stressed the need for changing U.S. policy with regard to the Zionist regime and according more respect to Muslim countries. As regards the recent contacts, Mr Raja'i stated: Our main objective is to protect our rights and get back what belongs to us from the United States and the most we can do to help would be to act as an intermediary in order to resolve the American problems in Lebanon.

Question: Would you please express your general view regarding Reagan's proclamation?

Answer: Reagan's proclamation consisted of three parts: One part dealt with his relationship with the Islamic Republic. The second part concerned the war and Reagan's goals regarding his intercession in the war issue and that merely for attaining these goals they made an attempt to establish new relations with the Islamic Republic. The third part pertained to the issue of hostages in Lebanon.

If we consider all three sections of Reagan's speech as the most significant, we can probably say that to a certain degree the proclamation was comprehensive and objective as well.

In my opinion, in the segment which concerned U.S. relations with the Iranian people, a very great and significant change in U.S. foreign policy toward Iran was discernible. It indicated that they have accepted the strategic importance, strength, independence, historical and cultural personality of Iran and on the whole they have come to recognize Iran's significance. For this reason, as mentioned by Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, they are really ready to accept and recognize Iran. Particularly, we must consider this part of the statement as a positive sign of this foreign policy.

That is to say, U.S. gravitation toward recognizing the reality of the fact so far as accepting Iran and the Islamic revolution is concerned shows a 180 degrees change in its foreign policy. Now why this change of attitude? I don't think that is a reason for their mediation in the war. Of course their mediation in the war issue most certainly is one of their goals, however their main motive does not rest here alone. Their motive is exactly what Mr Rafsanjani had pointed out in Tehran: Namely since our imminent victory in the war has become clearer and since it has been proven who in the region can wield power and who can insure the stability of the region, they decided to establish relations with us. Moreover, the subject of war as mentioned by Reagan also can be considered one of the goals on which they will continue to work in the future. Even in their previous UN Security Council meetings they said that they had relations with only one side of the warring nations and not both. Perhaps they think that after they establish relations with us they can also continue their dialogue with both sides.

They are trying to attain what they could not achieve through the medium of the UN Security Council or through their generous and unmistakable assistance to Iraq, namely trying to bring the war to a standstill and thus lead us to the negotiating table; however they did not attain this goal, but now they think after establishing relations with Iran they can achieve these goals. Here I think they're unnecessarily optimistic. The objective and destiny of the war is quite clear and they probably want to satisfy themselves, too. Or probably Reagan is doing all this to divert attention from his domestic problems. They had previously painted a bad picture of us to the general public and had presented us as terrorists, now they're at an impasse and are forced to take back what they said before.

It is also possible that through his statements regarding his intercession in the war issue as regards bringing it to an end his [Reagan] intent is to divert public attention from domestic issues and win their acceptance/satisfaction of something which is apparently very popular--so that Reagan's main problems can be swept under the rug. As regards the hostage issue, it was quite clear that Reagan wanted to tell the American public that he did not enter into negotiations

with the captors of the hostages but that they had initiated dialogues with a regime which has power and influence enough to mediate between the Lebanese Muslims and that if the United States were going to use a powerful base in Lebanon, it should be Iran's and in return they would provide some defense weapons to us.

Also after Reagan's proclamation, McFarlane in his television interview emphasized that they had talked in Iran to some officials who are opposed to terrorism...and so on and so forth. This was all something they intended to do to pacify their domestic confusion since so far they had depicted a picture of Iran as terrorist, but now they had to reverse their stance and say that they were talking with a faction which is not a proponent of terrorism and that this faction was going to win the domestic political struggle in Iran and would guarantee remaining opposed to terrorism. In my opinion, McFarlane's statement was just a publicity stunt and only intended to divert American public attention.

Question: In his television interview with ABC, McFarlane had implicitly claimed that an Israeli official acted as intermediary between Iran and the United States. What is your view of this statement?

Answer: You see there is a possibility that they were able to consult with some of the Israelis who escaped from Iran or other Israelis who are familiar with Iran, since they don't seem to have any problem with rapport with the Israelis. But to say that any of those Israelis might have had any connection with us is nonsense. It think this is not the best choice in itself since it is not necessary to look very far to find someone who has a nodding acquaintance with us. At a time when for instance, the Japanese prime minister, Saudi Arabia or Zia ol-Haq or many others could act as intermediary--and such people who are more respected by Iran than Israelis, then I consider McFarlane's statement quite irrelevant.

Question: McFarlane also denied that he took a cake, a Bible, and a revolver [pistol] to Iranian officials and he even claimed that he went to Iran with an American passport. What do you know about this?

Answer: Our information from Tehran seems to be more interesting than that. We have a photocopy of the passport and the Bible as well as a tape which they cannot deny. At any rate, if McFarlane insists, we can put all these documents at the disposal of the general public for review. The certain thing is that we have to take his words with a grain of salt, since he is merely talking with an intention to put on a domestic stunt. You see, when we exposed this matter in Tehran, the U.S. officials involved in the affairs were in a defensive position and despite all the pressures they have not divulged the details as yet. Who do you think was forced under pressure to accept the problem? These people who say they have no restrictions in their system and McFarlane who has been contacted several times by the mass media, and these people who claim that they have nothing to hide and do everything right, why then did they not come out with the truth the very first day? So far they've tried to cover up their past

doings and keep a lid on those deeds! In any case, what McFarlane says ought to be somewhat mistrusting!

Question: With due regard to Iran's position in the Islamic world, how do you see the Arab world and other Islamic nations reacting?

Answer: I see two separate aspects. One aspect makes no difference to that part of the Arab nations who have relations with the United States--as a matter of fact, they might even be very happy since that will further enhance their position in the Islamic world. Another aspect pertains to the nations who do not have relations with the United States and also cannot accept such humbug or fourflusher attitude in its imperialistic form. Thus you see that there will not be an even reaction on the part of various Arab nations. We cannot expect that the reaction of Syria, Libya, Qatar, UAE and that of Yemen will be the same as Egypt.

Question: How do you see the reaction of the West or the pro-East nations?

Answer: Such nations which are nurtured by the west, such as Hosni Mubarak, would consider this as a happy occasion. They think that if the United States gets closer to us that it might even help resolve some of their own domestic problems--namely, that it will enhance their political stance and so forth. On the other hand, there are those nations which have no apparent animosity toward the United States but in their heart of hearts they have no respect for this country. We can consider many in the Persian Gulf region belonging in this category and they try not to pay too much attention to their superficial relations with the United States. Since their behind-the-scenes analyses of their relations and some of their official talks as presented in diplomatic jargon differ considerably, and likewise we must pay more attention to the private and sincere talks than some of the diplomatic statements presented at the UN. You should know that many of the Persian Gulf countries--even Kuwait do not hesitate to openly criticize the United States. Even better than Kuwait are the two countries of Qatar and the UAE. These nations are not very happy. They do not confirm such relations, but they see it more wise to remain silent and say nothing.

There are also some top-ranking nations such as Syria and Libya. Both Syria and Libya might be concerned with other issues but the reality of the matter is that the United States is playing out a plan to create discord between the Islamic Republic and the two countries of Syria and Libya. Certainly, these two nations would not give much credence to this matter and believe that we should not pay too much attention to things of that sort.

The suggestion we've received from Tehran tell us that we should continue our efforts to make them [the United States] pay their debts and that seems quite reasonable and good--but they should not become very hopeful either since in our dealings with them we have to be very careful.

Question: How do you assess the future?

Answer: I think with regard to what the United States has announced, its government feels obligated to pay some of their dues. If they go ahead and carry out some of their decisions the most that the Islamic Republic can do is to continue its efforts as a mediator in order to resolve U.S. problems in Lebanon.

Question: What is your view with regard to the establishment of official relations between Iran and the United States?

Answer: Establishment of relations is not going to take place so easily. And I think the general public will not tolerate an easy re-entry of the United States any way. The major problem for the United States in the Middle East composition is not merely the payment of their debt to us--which could be done so easily and we merely say, good boy! The fact is that the United States must pay us its debt--which in itself is something quite different and has nothing to do with any other issues. Furthermore, the United States has not recognized the rights of the Lebanese people and they should desist from supporting Israel.

The United States has to choose between one of the two abovementioned nations, either the Muslims or the Jews. They cannot have it both ways. And as long as they support Israel, they [the United States] will be considered an enemy and there is no question about that. Now the United States is at a major historical crossroads and must decide whether it really wants to put aside Israeli support and choose its friends from among the Muslim nations of the region or if it is going to continue to support Israel and have a nodding acquaintance with the region's Muslims and have some kind of a relationship with them too--which seems a very difficult thing to do. The reason being that both our people and the nation of Lebanon have endured a great deal of hardship and afflictions and they have lost many of their dear ones and if the United States plans to be on good terms with these people, it ought to change the essence of its foreign policy and reconsider its relations with Israel. In my opinion, this is the main problem of the United States.

Right now, as you know, part of Lebanon is under the occupation of the Zionists and as we are talking, this very moment the Muslim people of Lebanon are easy targets of the Zionist occupiers.

Likewise, we all clearly know how Saddam's war planes bomb our cities and residential areas. If the United States has stepped forward to intercede in the war and end it the way it likes to, it should know that that it is one hundred percent wrong and that they are going to be quite disappointed. And to be sure they will not have any success in Lebanon either.

Therefore, I'm not very optimistic about their being able to do anything significant. However, I'm going to wait and see what they have to say. The way I see it, while they are giving us some leeway, they are cursing Libya and are trying to create discord between our two nations. Thus the best way is to act cautiously and hear them out.

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CSO: 4640/42

MAJLIS DEPUTY COMMENTS ON 'BLACK HOUSE,' U.S. PRESIDENTS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Nov pp 1, 3

[Text] The imam called the White House, the Black House and this firm statement might cause some amazement and wonder among those superficial observers who are seeking a safe refuge in its ominous shadows, but still the fact is just what the imam stated. Those individuals who consider this evil-starred house as their Mecca and turn toward it every morning and night in prayers and invocation, in the heart of Washington, D.C., see a spacious and wide arena carpeted with green lawns bordered by enchanting red flowers and roses, acacias, golden firs and cedars, nice and elegant railings, where in the center of this delightful space there is a lofty house with a large white dome shining in the sun under a blue sky. This house is surrounded by tall and fluted marble columns encircling a luxurious oval room located under the dome which house the headquarters of the U.S. president which is connected to all corners of the earth through thousands of invisible connecting threads. This house is connected by means of a red phone to the Kremlin and by way of short and long waves through its communications satellites which establishes connection with China, Japan, Thailand, Australia on one side of the globe to Great Britain, Iceland, Germany, France and elsewhere in Europe, Asia or Africa and at every instant receives incoming reports and dispatches the orders and thus lays hold of wherever it pleases to do so.

However, the very style of architecture of this grand building bespeaks certain facts which can be discerned only by a thoughtful observer. The very dome is shaped like those of the churches of Saint Peter, Saint Paul, Anglican, Cologne, Milan and Notre Dame built in Paris and elsewhere in the medieval ages by the leaders of the Inquisition, whereby they set up tribunals of inquiry and condemned thousands of intellectuals and freedom seekers to death by burning them under the pretext of nonconformist ideas or unacceptable thoughts and discoveries or throwing them in the sea so as to discourage others in expressing their thoughts and forcing them to resort to silence and following the orders of their lords.

Likewise, the columns of this house are similar to those of the palaces of the Roman emperors, such as executioners Nero, Attila, Julius Caesar and Heraclius where they use to sit the innocent people on leathern table-cloth and had them beheaded or they would garb themselves in warriors' attire with swords, brassards and boots and together with hundreds of thousands of other warriors on horseback would set about sacking, pillaging and burning towns, villages or a whole country, killing thousands upon thousands of people--laughing at the sea of blood, stabbing and jabbing women and children with their spears and thus turn a whole civilization to dust. For instance, the criminal Caligula at one time ordered

his men to behead 60,000 people and threw their bodies over the ramparts--all because they had refused to kneel before his statue.

Right now, or ever before, this White House in Washington has been the perpetrator of many similar odious and villainous acts, if not thousand times more! The whiteness of this palace is nothing but a superficial and deceitful appearance [in the sense of the meaning of the verse as reflected in the Koran which signifies an attractive outward appearance with an ugly and evil interior]. Yes, the Black House of Washington is a den of satan and a pen of the devil and a center of crime and corruption. And from the very day this building went up on this piece of land, no other such filthy, deceitful, insidious, surreptitious and scheming building has gone up.

I do not want to rewrite a whole history and relate all the carnage and crimes which were committed by a bunch of American gun-slingers, robbers, criminals and their presidents who in the short period of their black independence have caused the demise of millions of Indians and victimized that many blacks as well. However, I would like to relate a few pages of this shameful history.

The day when Roosevelt, while taking advantage of the chaos created by World War II was travelling around the globe like a dragon and from the other side of the world went to Europe and conquered the western part of that continent, as victor of the war huddled the coasts of Atlantic and those of the Mediterranean Sea, he put on his ugly face and his flaming mouth a mask of freedom, democracy and humanism and then he put his head on Iceland, his neck on the Great Britain, his belly on Germany, his feet in Italy and raised his tail and rolled over Western Europe up to the far corners of Eastern Asia snorting, devouring, and injecting venom.

But what about criminal and blood-thirsty Truman who with a plausible face, a crooked nose and his pair of spectacles was far more evil, insidious and cruel than all the rest of the ruthless criminals of the world--he surpassed even Genghis Khan. Truman was the person who dropped the atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki and turned these two cities with their inhabitants into dust, and thus created by far the worst catastrophe of mankind ever. By doing so he obliterated from the face of that region all signs of life, be it plant, animal or human. In a word, he made all the other world criminals look good!

It was this man who stabbed the Muslims in the back with a blood-dripping and poison-laced dagger and formed the vice-corrupted and occupying state of Israel and thus made millions of Palestinians into homeless wanderers. It was he who let the Zionists occupy the holy land and thus delivered a fatal blow upon the body of the Islamic world and caused the annihilation of thousands of Muslims by the Zionists--a crime and violence which is still going on today. May he and his cronies be caught by divine execration!

After him, a notorious, murderous and top-booted general called Eisenhower took the reins of the presidency. This was a man who considered himself the victor of the World War, who with a horrible degree of vanity and arrogance found his way into the White House and shored up the American foothold throughout the world, toying with the independence of nations and doing whatever would please him without anyone being able to stop him.

At that time the Islamic nation of Iran had recently risen up against the tyranny of the British government and their plunderings of our oil resources and acquired its independence, Eisenhower aimed his assault against our innocent nation and through the assistance of his lackeys such as Harriman, Henderson, Theodore Roosevelt, Ashraf, Sha'ban, Zahedi and others created the bloody coup d'etat of Mordad 28 [August 19] and once again quelled and crushed all our efforts and struggles under his boots and returned the abominable shah to Iran, giving him a chance to rule this honorable and innocent nation for another 25 years, and thus causing the death and bloodshed of thousands upon thousands of Muslims throughout our streets and prisons and behaving in such a cruel and savage manner which would make Nimrod, Shaddad, Shemr, Yazid and Pharaoh look quite good indeed!

Once more the Black House accepted another executioner, a young humanitarian, justice- and freedom-loving president!! His name was Kennedy and used to call himself a proponent of equality and freedom for all the nations and an opponent of dictators!! And it was for this reason that he dispatched the American troops to Vietnam to liberate the people of that region from the encumbrances of life at large!

In order to secure the freedom of the Iranian people and do them a service, Kennedy dictated the charter of the White Revolution to the shah and made an inroad to the economy, agriculture, moral principles and culture of the Muslim nation of Iran and tried to wipe out the last traces of Islam, faithfulness, chastity and honor of our people. It was at this juncture when the Muslim and struggling scholars of Iran headed by the imam of the nation rose up in defiance and the nation following the example of the imam brought to pass the bloody incident of 15 Khordad [5 June 1963] and when lieutenant general Nasiri, the executioner, at night carried the bloody bodies of thousands of martyrs by trucks to the cemetery of Mesgarabad to bury them in mass graves. It was at this time when a stream of blood flowed everywhere in the country and the current of this holy blood helped to hasten the advent of the revolution.

A bullet from the gun of a young man named Aswald blew up Kennedy's brain and thereafter His Excellency Johnson took the oath of office inside a plane en route to Washington and replaced Kennedy to run the Black House.

Under his apparent calm face, Johnson nurtured many devilish thoughts. It was he who ordered 500,000 U.S. marines to stage attacks on the innocent and heroic people of Vietnam and drop millions of tons of bombs over those people, creating such an inferno the likes of which the world had never seen before.

Yet all these horrible massacres could not quell Johnson's anger who prodded Israel to create the 6-day war of 1967 and incited the Zionists to attack the Arab nations and occupy the Sinai, the Gaza Strip, West of Jordan and Jerusalem and caused the death and destruction of thousands upon thousands of Muslims and laid waste so many villages and towns and let the drunken prostitutes of Israel dance in the prayer-halls of the Holy Mosque in Jerusalem at night.

Likewise, assault on the inviolable Islamic principles and the free front of Muslim people precipitated and the mercenary shah, blindfoldedly followed the orders of his masters and thereby the American foothold became so firmly implanted in Iran that Mansur, the then prime minister, brought the pre-ordered Capitulation Bill before the Majlis and gained approval for such a shameful document.

It was at this time, in the midst of this suppression and horror, that our imam valiantly said: O Johnson, you are the most despicable person on the face of this earth.

They sent the imam into exile and hanged many freedom-seeking Muslims or sent them to dungeons--it was all done by the criminal United States. Thereafter, the Black House disgorged Johnson and in his place another decadent, traitorous criminal and thief called Nixon became president. Nixon was the person whom during his trip to Iran as vice president for whom the shah had a few students massacred before his feet and it was from that day [December 7] on that a pact of friendship was formed between him and the shah and this pact even continued until the death of the cursed shah where Nixon participated in his funeral processions.

During Nixon's presidency, Iran completely became part of the United States and acted as the gendarme of the region and the American Embassy in Iran which was headed by Richard Helms, who was a former classmate of the shah in Switzerland and former head of the CIA, became a center for espionage and crime in the region and United States became the undisputed ruler of Iran.

During Nixon's presidency things became so blatant that Rockefeller and the vice-corrupted and Jewish Kissinger flew directly from New York to Kish Island to meet the shah, Farah and the Baha'i Ansari, the finance minister at the time and where by concluding a commercial deal of 40 billion dollars they sold 40 million people of this nation to the Americans.

The Watergate scandal caused Nixon to be thrown out of the Black House and despite all that poor man's power and clout he became so desperate at the time he was in the office of the presidency he fell face down on the floor chewing on the rug screaming and yelling while as a result of so many tranquilizers froth had gathered around his mouth.

Thereafter an honorable, quiet, innocent-looking and humanitarian man!! gained access to the office in the Black House where many hopeful eyes turned to him

and he claimed that he was going to right the wrongs of the past--that was a Democrat and a peanut merchant named Carter.

Carter's presidency coincided with the height of the great struggles of the imam and the nation against the shah's regime when heavy blows were being dealt to the body of imperialism and despotism and in order to protect the filthy interests of the United States, Carter had to challenge the uprising of the Muslim nation of Iran and defend the shaky position of the shah. To this end, he travelled to Iran for the New Year where shah decorated a X-mas tree for him and baked him a cake. All at a time when a holy stream of blood was flowing through our streets Carter talked about the wise leadership of the shah!! and went on to say that we must learn a lesson of statesmanship and humanitarianism from the person of the shah! and thus he drank to the health of the shah and the queen.

But the Islamic movement had gathered so much momentum and the blows which were dealt by the imam were so devastating that they drove Carter crazy who would order the shah to continue with his massacre and carnage and shah did so and the people likewise kept on demolishing and destroying and with each passing day the hands of Carter became ever more stained with blood; however there was no end in sight and the Black House wanted more blood and it screamed and ordered the shah to keep on killing--this was all the crimes which were committed by the shah and the Black House.

This continued until the revolution was victorious and it shook down the Black House and caused its dome and columns to collapse and then Carter tried to change his stance and show himself as a proponent of the revolution.

It did not take long for the rubble-rousing and provocation in Kordestan, Baluchestan, Azarbaijan, Torkaman Sahra and finally in Tehran to point the way to the American Embassy where all instigations had begun. The second revolution began at a time when the heroic students following the line of the imam occupied the den of espionage and took the mercenary spies of the United States as hostage and thus drove Carter to the extremes of wretchedness and misery.

The provisional government fell and the cries of "Down with the United States" reverberated under the Iranian skies and shook the world. The American Embassies in many countries were attacked by the revolutionary Muslims and the United States became more disgraced and humiliated.

All of a sudden Carter's mask of democracy fell and his ugly, horrible and unsightly face was shown and under order from the Black House the executioner Saddam, who for years had been nurtured by the Black House, attacked the harmless and innocent nation of Iran along its 1500-kilometer borders. There the infidel Ba'thists invaded our defenseless towns and villages burning and murdering people. They went as far as the city gates of Ahwaz and Dezful and destroyed more than twelve cities and 2,000 villages, killing tens of thousands of innocent people and making two million people into homeless wanderers. They destroyed our in-

dustrial and economic centers and created such roaring and raging fires whose smoke darkened the skies and covered the stars--this was Carter's big crime.

However, the Muslim nation of Iran withstood this savage onset and Carter was crushed as a result of the blows inflicted by the imam and the nation and he fell from his seat of office and was buried under the debris left by an angry mob.

Later the scene changed and this this time a notorious and deviant actor from California entered the Black House office who from the very first day slung his revolver around his waist and armed the drunk ruler of Iraq sending him on a rampage which he has continued ever since by slaughtering so many innocent men, women and children everyday--of which you are all aware.

Reagan also dispatched his troops to Lebanon and ordered the bastard Israeli government to occupy this oppressed and wounded nation. He also ordered his mercenary rulers elsewhere in the world to kill every freedom-seeker and stab the heart and jugular veins of any and all heroic revolutionaries in Lebanon, Palestine, Egypt, Chad, Morocco, Tunisia, Polisario Front, Eritrea of Africa, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Nicaragua, and God knows where else--that is what this murderous and vitiated satan has done.

But now he too, like his predecessors, is going to meet with the same ominous destiny. The Muslim Iran has become like a victorious hero and all the revolutionary people throughout the world are pounding on his hollow and rotten brain making him so desperate and shameful that he does not know where to look for a hole to hide. At any rate, he has not found a hiding place and clandestinely dispatches his representatives to Tehran with a holy Bible, which he has signed imploringly... nevertheless, they all meet with resistance in Tehran and more than ever before Reagan becomes disgraced and in disfavor before the whole world.

The situation has become so bad now that his comrades are jumping at his throat making him more desperate with his cabinet falling into disorder. Now they are talking about his stepping down before he finishes the two remaining years of his office since they say that his scandalous affairs with Iran is by far greater than that of Watergate scandal.

In one of the foreign newspapers there is a cartoon showing Reagan kissing the imam's feet. This wretched fellow has become really desperate and now the whole world knows that Iran is not going to surrender and will continue its holy struggle until this Black House comes down on the head of its occupiers.

Now that the imam has called the scandal of the Black House the greatest victory, we must tell the whole world that all those parents who have given four martyrs in the war and those families with bereaved mothers, the orphaned children, the wounded and the homeless wanderers should know that the United States and

Saddam alone are the murderers of their dear ones. These bereaved people ought to shout and scream at this great satan, the United States and know that the Black House is only a den of satan which has to be brought down by the oppressed people of the world under the leadership of the imam and this should be part of the prayers for every Iranian Muslim every morning and night to say: Down with the United States.

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INTELLIGENCE MINISTRY'S COLLEGE OPENED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Intelligence Ministry's College of Imam Mohammad Baqer [peace be upon him] was inaugurated this morning after a speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed Ali Khamene'i, the president and head of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution.

According to the public relations office of the president at this ceremony where the ministers of information, culture and higher education, deputy ministers of the Ministry of Information and the president of the said college were also present, first Mr Falahian, alternate minister of the Information Ministry while welcoming the president and guests pointed to the need for the formation of this college based on the frequent emphasis of the imam and the president regarding the provision of scientific cadres for the purpose of meeting the intelligence needs of the country, and explained all the accomplished measures for securing an instructional system, preparation of all the relevant regulations for text materials and utilization of the services of other scientific cadres which are involved in the formation of the Intelligence College.

Thereafter, while expressing his satisfaction with the formation of the Intelligence College, the president stated: This place where the College of Intelligence was inaugurated is the very site which had sunk to the depth of a cess-pool of vices, wickedness and deprivation and now is being elevated to the height to morality, righteousness and virtue. During the past regime one could feel a sense of suppression and despotism here, however today with your presence--our brothers--one can sense and smell the very existence of virtue, moral rectitude and godliness. While expressing his gratitude to the responsible officials who helped in the formation of the Intelligence College, the president touched on the intelligence gathering situation of the country and said: Because of its strategic situation, the existence of petroleum resources and the very presence of Islam and faith, at one time our country was a center of activity and a focal point for all the intelligence gathering systems of the world, but today with the victory of the Islamic revolution in this country, in addition to the above-stated reasons the Islamic Republic of Iran is still a major objective of the world intelligence system and one should not compare Iran to another country which is located in a normal region under normal circumstances and does not enjoy an Islamic system nor is its situation as sensitive.

Thereafter, the president pointed to the significance of cooperation and exchange of information as regards enhancing intelligence possibilities and stated: We are in need of a strong and harmoniously coordinated, innovative, independent and guiding intelligence organization since if there is no initiative in the area of intelligence we cannot remain independent and we will fall behind.

Mr Khamene'i, while pointing to the fact that the sincere and faithful elements of the revolution have so far been able to put behind many of the obstacles in the area of intelligence and that the Intelligence College could be an effective means toward reaching the goal, said: The intelligence front is far more dangerous than the war fronts and if we are not careful we can get hurt.

In conclusion, the president pointed to the various existing crises in the way of intelligence gathering and believed that the only way for us to be able to combat these obstacles would be by preserving our virtue, devotion and godliness. He went on to say that both immorality and political corruption are dangerous cesspools and particularly the political corruption which is like a perilous marshland and swamp that will entangle your feet in its weeds if you try to swim. Therefore, those of you who are engaged in factionalism and partisanship should be careful not to become afflicted by political corruption and through observance of the norms of moral excellence and virtue create a protective shield of steel which will be impenetrable and impervious to the fire of hell or inferno.

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CSO: 4640/41

TELEPHONE NUMBERS TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY YEAR'S END

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Ramsar--KEYHAN correspondent: During the current and the coming year 350,000 telephone numbers will be distributed throughout the country.

The above statement was made by Engineer Gharazi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone during his recent trip to Mazandaran, at Ramsar. While he was inaugurating Martyr Beheshti's Katalom 5000-number automatic telephone center in Ramsar, he also said: During each of the last few years [after the advent of the revolution] we distributed 100,000 new telephone numbers while during the current year this figure reached 150,000 and next year we plan to distribute 200,000 telephone numbers.

Furthermore he announced: Before the victory of the revolution there only existed about 900,000 telephone numbers throughout the nation and out of this total 450,000 belonged to Tehran alone; however, at present that total figure has doubled, namely we have 1.8 million telephone numbers and all the additional telephone numbers have been distributed to subscribers out of the Tehran city limit.

In conclusion, Engineer Gharazi told our correspondent that after utilizing the services of two communication satellites we won't have any problems as far as communication links with other countries are concerned. For the time being, the 5000-number communication center of Katalom, which has become operational with 2000 telephone subscribers, is located on a site with an area of 1,400 square meters while the building itself occupies only 480 square meters of space. The construction cost of this project, which was procured from the credit allocations of Iran Communications Company, amounted to 80 million tomans. This facility will shortly expand to accommodate 3000 telephone subscribers and all our dear countrymen can directly contact any of the resident subscribers of the two communities of Sadat Mahaleh or Katalom by first dialing 02332 before dialing the intended party's number.

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CSO: 4640/41

NEED FOR LONG-RANGE GOVERNMENT PLANNING EMPHASIZED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 16 Nov 86 pp 3, 10

[Analysis by Nafees Siddiqi: "Ad Hocism--a National Disease"]

[Text] All countries in the world, whether superpowers or others, are busy working on policies for the next century. Pakistan is the only country wherein we do not have a government policy for the next week, not to mention the next century. This is not a new phenomenon. After the government of the late Liaquat Ali Khan, all Pakistani governments have focused on keeping themselves in power. None has given attention to any kind of future planning in the country. This lack of planning has not only been detrimental to our development, it has put us in the position of facing disappointment whenever we have asked for foreign help in a national crisis. The Kashmir affair is a perennial example of this. We continued to get votes in the United Nations, but India took over the beautiful valley of Jammu and Kashmir. The same is happening in regard to Afghanistan. We received the votes and the Soviet Union has Afghanistan. We just heard the good news that the number of votes cast in our favor has increased by one! In the background of this increase in votes, a bitter fact is paramount, as expressed by Jimmy Carter, a member of the U.S. trade mission visiting Pakistan recently: "World interest in Afghanistan is declining." We did not lack votes in 1971, either. The majority of UN members voted in our favor, but East Pakistan was taken over by India. What happened to foreign assistance during the 1965 war? No weapons-producing country was willing to sell even a gun to us. On the other hand, India and Israel did not have a majority of UN votes when they annexed Kashmir, the West Bank, Golan and the Gaza Strip. Their interests, however, were not affected. It is laughable to see Pakistani governments that have consistently insulted the right of their own citizens to vote still proudly refer to votes received in other countries; the might they use against their own citizens is never directed against the enemies of the country. This hatred demonstrated by our governments toward their own citizens and favoritism toward the enemies of the country is simply amazing. Is it not surprising that India is given permission to investigate our defense affairs in order to ascertain Pakistan's military needs? Pakistan's Parliament, however, has no right to discuss this issue! The members of our legislative assemblies are not provided the information that is published in foreign defense journals.

The lack of any planning and policy at the government level for the last three decades has resulted in this system being copied in all spheres of our society. Now the situation is so bad that even the opposition is suffering from "ad hocism" just like the government; it does not make any long-term plans. I have worked as a humble volunteer for reinstating democracy, and I am not ashamed to admit that I am equally guilty of this mistake. It is not imperative that the doctor be immune to the sickness he is diagnosing; I am also a member of this society, and I am susceptible to any epidemic spread here. In October 1977, when the elections were postponed, we should have foreseen that those who had implemented the martial law were never going to give up power. We should also have accepted the fact that those who had come to power with the help of the armed forces were going to use the military to support whatever they thought was right or wrong. They had used the slogan of implementing Islamic rule in order to get the support of the army, and this slogan had gained them the support of religious groups as well. The political situation would be different today if we had seen through the facade of Islamic rule to see that it was used to gain political control and that the postponement of elections was used to make this control last a long time. We should have made appropriate plans at that time to end the martial law. I remember reading a long article written by Gen Rao Farman Ali Khan, who wielded great influence over the martial law regime, in which he had said that military dictators after gaining power through martial law do not give up power and change their regimes into civilian governments. He advised the politicians that all of the political parties should work out a strategy to get rid of the martial law regime. If they had heeded this advice at the time, they would have asked the military rulers to form a civilian government. With an effective plan worked out by the political parties, the military rulers would have been forced to hold elections by 1982 or 1983. Today, we would not be debating the issue of whether the prime minister is subordinate to the military ruler or the military ruler is subordinate to the prime minister.

But we did not make any plans. Instead, we waited for the people to overturn the martial law regime. Historically, it is true, the power of the people has managed to overturn governments. But one cannot make an engine run without first harnessing the steam. What did we do? We let the steam out without channeling its energy and kept saying, "steam can run the engine!" Nobody gave a thought to the fact that steam can run an engine only when a specific strategy is followed. Otherwise, the steam cannot even make a teakettle move. We have to admit that we let the strong popular feelings of the masses go to waste like steam from a teakettle. We did not make effective plans or outline strategies to start this engine of popular movement.

I would like to cite a personal experience to indicate how we have given up on long-range planning. At the beginning of this year, I analyzed the Middle East oil production situation in these columns. I concluded that the low oil prices at that time would not remain long. It was assumed that oil production in countries other than those in the Middle East would decrease during the 1990's, and the industrialized nations would be totally dependent on the Middle East for oil. At that time the price of oil would go up and it would continue to rise until the end of the century. I thought government circles would pay attention to the issue of procuring oil for our country. The government

should have started making plans. Those members of assemblies who consider themselves elected officials should have raised the question in their respective assemblies as to what was being done to meet our energy needs. Those political experts should have revised their national budget and they should have written reports explaining the steps they were going to take to meet the demand for oil in the country. The ministries of industries and commerce should have proposed strategies to solve the problem that might occur in the future.

I was surprised to discover, however, that no efforts were being made to sign agreements with the friendly oil-producing Islamic nations to supply oil to us during the next 5, 10, or 25 years. If we had formulated a "progressive pricing" system and signed agreements with these nations to buy oil, we would have been able to save a lot of money during the next few decades. During the next two decades, most economies will suffer as a result of oil prices. Our gross negligence of our own energy sources is evident from the fact that we are giving away our oil and gas resources worth billions of rupees to multinational companies for pennies. The units at Tribela are old and will not be producing for long, but we have not even started to think about a plan to replace this huge project for meeting our electricity and irrigation needs. Such plans do not take years, but decades!

The habit of ignoring long-range planning in our domestic and external affairs has become so common that if we were to analyze our government and the programs of the opposition parties, we would find that they have not made any long-range plans in any area. As for our government, the 5-year plans made by its professional experts do not even meet their goals set for the first year, not to mention the whole plan. As for policy, it seems that two rivals are living in the houses occupied by our prime minister and the president. One wants to start a government based on pure Shariat guidelines, and the other wants to implement a different kind of Islamic government. The latter is trying to get support from the Parliament and the press for his program. A constitution to emulate the 1973 constitution was written in 1985. The new civilian government was to follow this constitution, but it does not even know if the next elections will be held on a party or a nonparty basis.

Interestingly, this government is operating on a party basis, but it does not want to recognize its own program as belonging to a party! It calls the program the prime minister's five-point plan. Even more interesting is the fact that no one has any idea how the next president will be elected. The present president will complete his term in 1990. How will the elections be held? How will a candidate be chosen? Will he be Muslim or non-Muslim? Will the elections be held on a party basis? If the present president decides to resign or for some reason is unable to serve out his present term, where will a new president be found? From the armed forces or from the Parliament? The biggest question is how long will this document we call our constitution last? Who will stop a power that wants to demolish it tomorrow? Why go far? Who will protect this government if President Zia decides to retire as the chief of armed forces next year or in 2, 3, 10, 20, 30, 40, or even 50 years? The whole government and its structure is dependent on one person. We say about human life, "It is for 100 years, but it could end in a minute." This

government is also like that: it could remain for 100 years or collapse tomorrow! The situation of political parties is no different. This is the first time that a political party, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam, has announced it will take part in the forthcoming municipal elections. The other parties do not even know what they will do during the 1990 elections. They have not even thought about a program on which they could base their strategies for the 1990 elections. The more the political parties think about it, the better it would be. Drawing a line and insisting on walking on it does not mean planning. Planning means reviewing all aspects involved and deciding on the appropriate course, whether it concerns our government's Afghanistan policy or politicians' plans to reinstate total democracy. They are all based on a "one-factor" theory. If we are so negligent about such important issues, what can we expect in regard to other, lesser programs? We must jointly find a way to get rid of this disease of "ad hocism." At this time, when all countries around us are working on plans for the next century, we must stop thinking about just the next move and start thinking about decades and centuries.

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CSO: 4656/25

ARREST OF ALLEGED INDIAN SPIES IN SIND REPORTED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Karachi, 8 Dec--The Federal Police have arrested about 20 persons from Karachi, Sukkur and Nawabshah along with some banned communication apparatus. The agencies suspected these persons to be Indian spies. All the arrested persons are non-Muslims.

According to details, during last one week special federal policy made a hunt in search of suspected terrorists, who had been creating law and order situation in the province. During this hunt the agency picked up 20 persons from Karachi, Nawabshah and Sukkur. On search of their houses and hideouts some very sensitive communication items were recovered.

On preliminary interrogation it was revealed by the accused persons that they are Indian nationals. The agency first interrogated them in Karachi and later they were shifted to Islamabad and handed over to Federal Intelligence Unit for thorough interrogations.

In Karachi, the agency refused to disclose details about the arrested persons, but simply confirmed that all were Indian nationals and trespassed into Pakistan without any valid documents.

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CSO: 4600/82

BRIEFS

HATHORA GROUP ARRESTS--Lahore, 8 Dec--Chung Police today smashed a gang of Hathora Group who were involved in more than 20 murders committed in various cities in Punjab because of which the entire country was in the grip of panic. Giving the details at a Press conference in his office here today, the SSP, Lahore, Rana Maqbul Ahmed Khan, stated that police was informed that Pervaiz alias Pajja, a notorious thief and his accomplices Muhammad Akbar and Muhammad Ashraf formed a gang of criminals in 1984. Since they had become heroin addicts, they indulged in a chain of heinous crimes to sustain this habit. The leader of the gang was handed over to police by his father Mushtaq Ahmed which also arrested co-accused Ashraf alias Achhu and Mohammad Akbar. However, Mohammad Asghar, a brother of Mohammad Ashraf who had also been involved in several crimes, has since expired. APP adds: Their modus operandi was to hit a sleeping person in the temple which caused instant death, the SSP disclosed. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 86 p 1] /9274

PLANS FOR CHINIOT SUBDIVISION--Rabwa, 8 Dec--The provincial government has decided to up-grade Chiniot sub-division to the level of a district comprising Pindi Bhattian, Bhawana and Lalain. The decision will be implemented shortly. Sardarzadah Muhammad Ali Shan, MNA, chairman, Public Accounts Committee, has granted Rs. 18 lakh out of his MNA fund for further development of Government Girls Degree College Chiniot. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 86 Supplement p IV] /9274

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